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The Literary Digest

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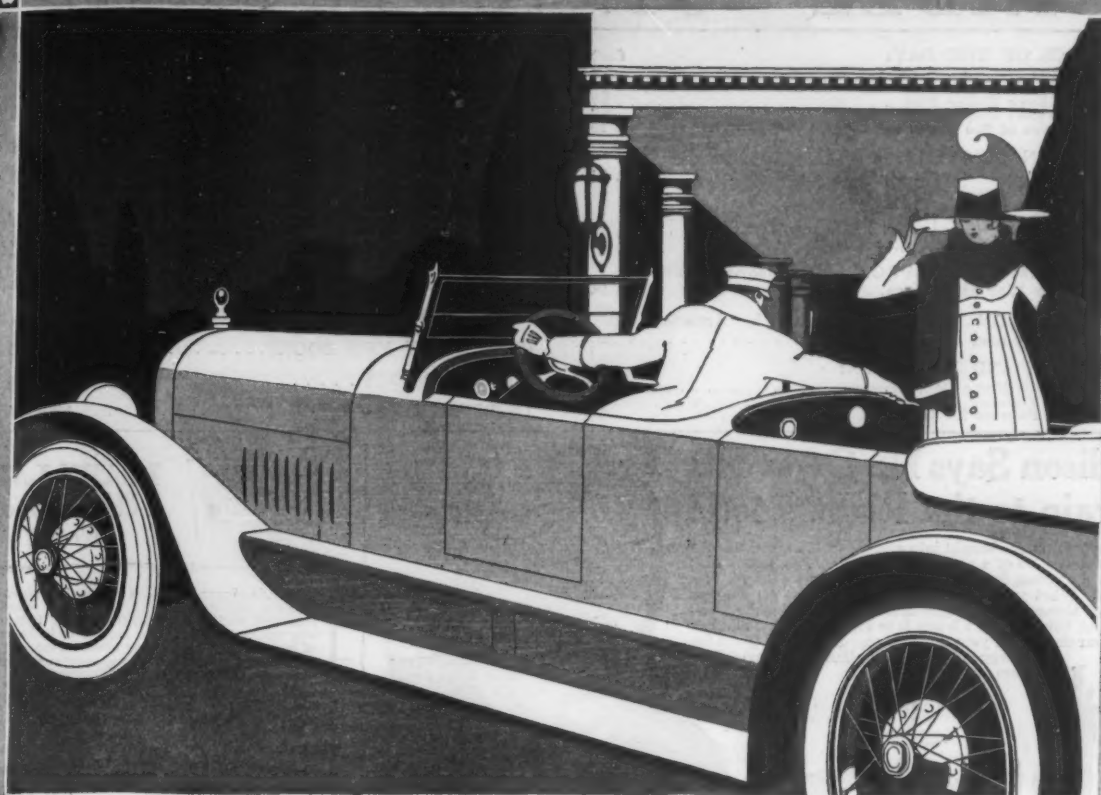
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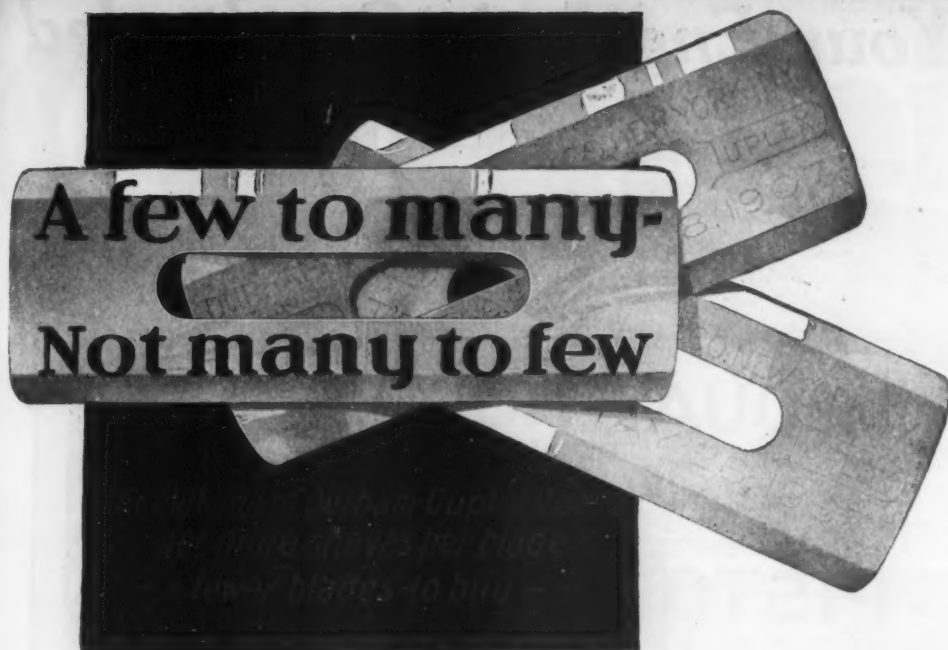
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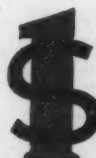
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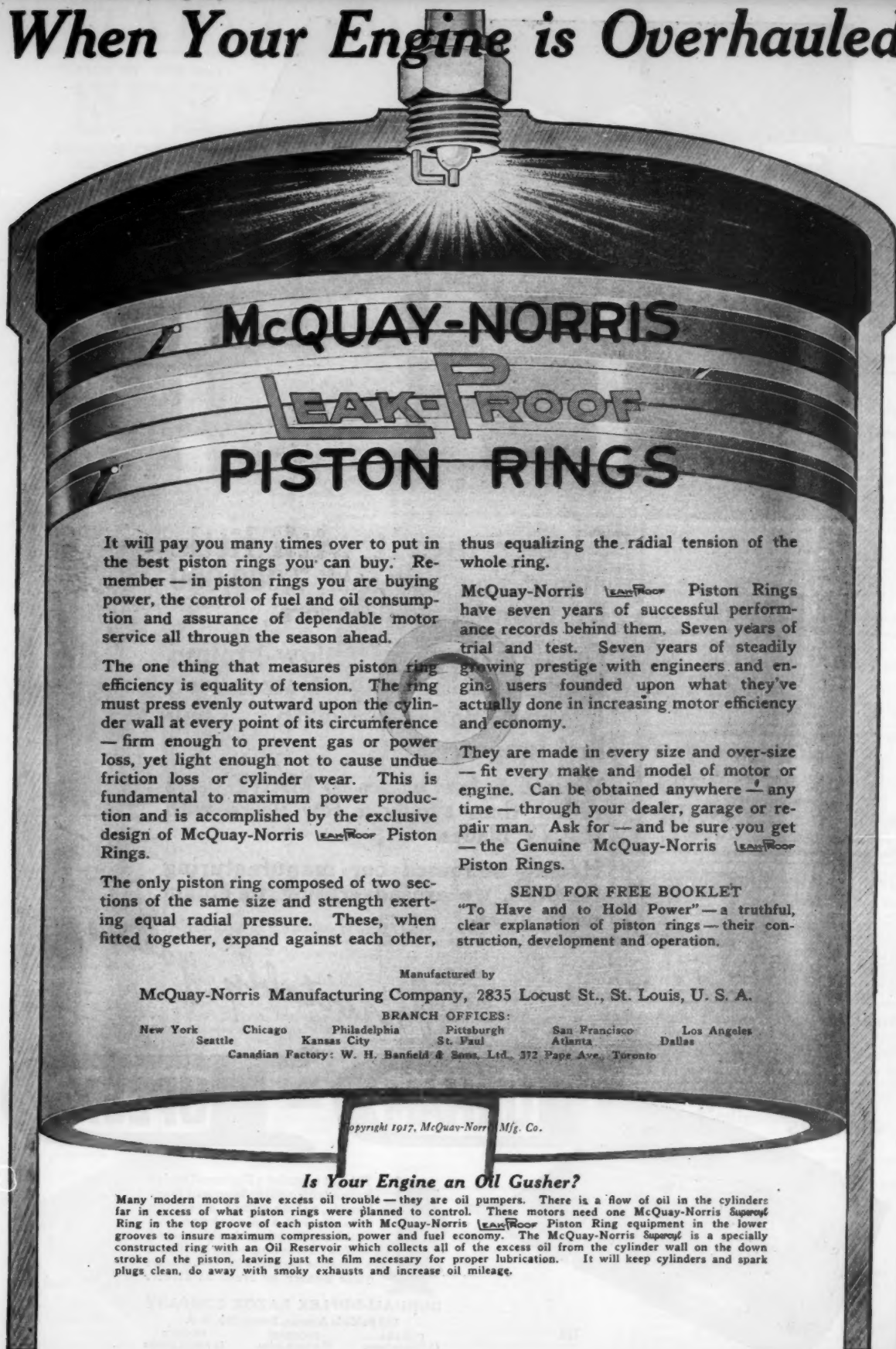
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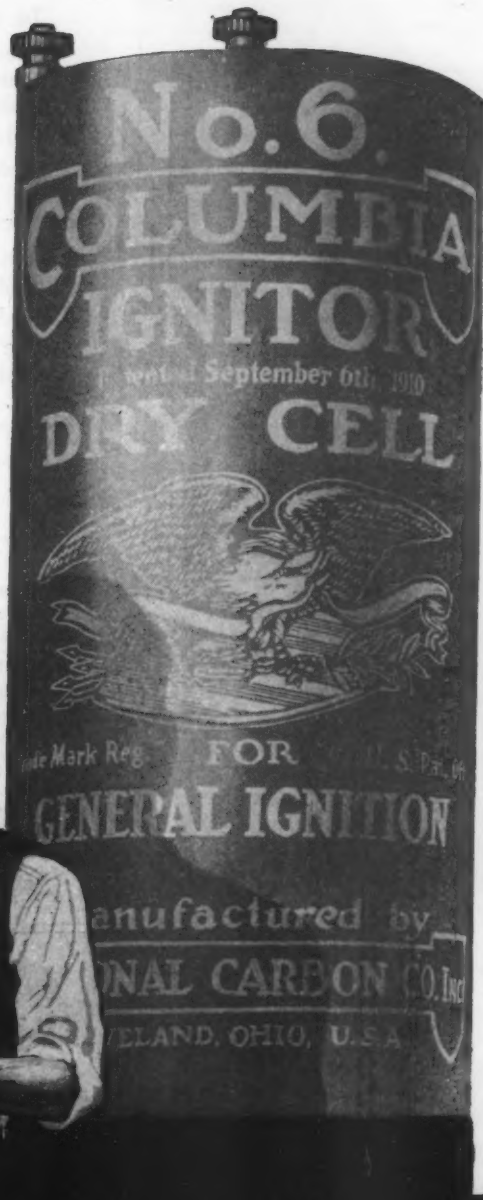
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Write this circle at the beginning of */* and you will have Ed. */*

By letting the circle remain open it will be a hook, and this hook stands for A. Thus */* will be Ad. Add another A at the end, thus */* and you will have a girl's name, Ada.

From */* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *e* will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for O.

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Therefore, *—* would be Me.

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The Digest School Directory Index

For the convenience of our readers we print below the names and addresses of the schools and colleges whose announcements appear in *The Digest* during March. March 2nd contains a descriptive announcement of each school and gives complete information. We suggest that you refer to it or write for catalogs and special information to any of the institutions listed below, whose addresses we repeat.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

D. C.... Paul Institute, 2107 S St., N. W., Washington
National Park Seminary, Box 157, Washington
MASS... Lasell Seminary, Auburndale
VA.... Randolph-Macon Institute, Danville
WIS.... Milwaukee-Dowder College, Milwaukee

BOYS' SCHOOLS

MINN... Shattuck School, Drawer F, Faribault
MO.... Kemper Military School, 706 3rd St., Boonville
Wentworth Military School, 1813 Washington Ave., Lexington
WIS.... St. John's Mil. Acad., Box 12C, Delafeld

BUSINESS SCHOOLS

N. Y.... Eastman School, Box 646, Poughkeepsie

PROFESSIONAL & VOCATIONAL

N. Y.... Henderson School of Oratory, Aeolian Hall, New York City
ILL.... N. W. Univ. School of Oratory & Phys. Ed., Evanston
MASS... Sargent School of Phys. Education, Cambridge
TENN... Vanderbilt Univ. School of Religion, Nashville

SCHOOLS FOR STAMMERING

N. Y.... Bryant School for Stammering, 26 W. 40th St., N. Y. City
WIS.... N. W. School for Stammering, Milwaukee

SUMMER CAMPS & SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

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N. H.... South Pound Camp, Fitzwilliam
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N. Y.... Ethan Allen Training School, Saugerties
Junior Plattsburg, Plattsburg
Camp Pok-O'-Moonshine, Willsboro
Region Naval Camp, Lake Champlain
PA.... Dan Beard Outdoor School, 91 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

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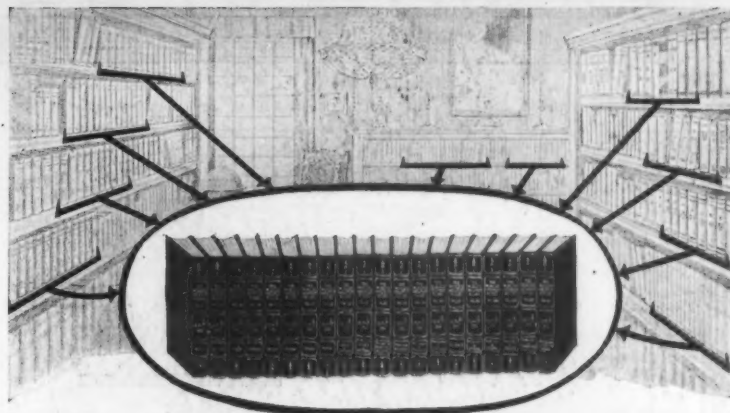
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—Kirby in the New York World.

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CITY AND CATHEDRAL OF REIMS AND THE FRENCH AND GERMAN TRENCHES BEYOND.

The French and German front lines are distinguished by the fact that there are no communicating trenches between them across No Man's Land. In the upper right-hand corner can be seen Fort de Witry, from which the Germans bombard the Cathedral. Mr. Reinach, in the *Figaro*, rather expects that the great anticipated German offensive will center here and make Reims another Verdun.

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ARMED JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

DELICATE AND MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS of Allied diplomacy, charged with the gravest military possibilities, are raised by the proposal that Japanese troops intervene in Siberia to save from Germany's clutches the great military stores accumulated at Vladivostok and along the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and to forestall the German penetration of Asia. Such intervention, of course, might produce friction, if not hostilities, between Japan and Russia, and Germany is quick to see the advantage, for it would soon lead, in the opinion of the Cologne *Volkzeitung*, either to a Russo-German agreement against Japan or to an understanding between Japan and Germany. Just how Japan might drive Russia into the arms of Germany was seen when information that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Prime Minister, "is deliberately attempting to deliver revolutionary Russia into the hands of the Germans" reached Washington last week "from a confidential but unquestionable source," according to the Washington correspondent of the United Press; and this correspondent goes on to say: "With Lenine's course now exposed, it is clear that a military expedition into Siberia, fostered by Japan and approved by America and the Allies, would be a sword in the hand of the Bolshevik leader." Even in Japan, according to a Reuter dispatch from Tokyo, public opinion is radically divided on the subject of intervention. Thus the Seiyukai, or Constitutional party, the largest party in the House of Representatives, opposes moving Japanese troops "except in the event of more serious developments which may prove to be a menace to the situation in the Far East"; while the leading papers in the Japanese capital favor it. During the Russo-German peace negotiations Viscount Motono, Japan's Foreign Minister, was quoted as declaring that in the case of that peace being concluded "Japan will take steps of the most decided, most adequate character to meet the occasion." At the same time other spokesmen for Japan affirm that Japanese military forces would not enter Siberia as hostile armies, but as friends of Russia. Thus Dr. T. Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau in New York, is quoted in the *New York Tribune* as saying:

"Japan must act on the broad principle that she is the guardian of peace in the Far East, and I am sure that to fulfil her duty she will utilize every resource at her disposal. Her part, instead of attempting the impossible, will be to stand on safe and reasonable ground. Through her control of the Southern Manchuria Railroad she is in a position to cut off communication between Harbin and Vladivostok now afforded by the trans-Siberian line. Harbin is the military, economic, and political base of Russia in the Far East.

"That means that the Russian possessions in east Siberia would be protected by Japan from German domination or aggression. Let me say, however, that any suggestion that Japan intends to seize these Russian possessions is monstrous. Japan would offer protection and assistance, but that is all."

While London dispatches convey the impression that Japan's allies have consented to give her a free hand in safeguarding Allied interests in Siberia, there has been much conflicting rumor concerning the attitude of the Administration at Washington. This situation Mr. David Lawrence, correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, undertakes to clarify in the following series of statements:

"(1) Japan became worried over the changed situation in Russia, began to fear that the thousands of German and Austrian prisoners loosely guarded in Siberia would form a nucleus that would take possession of the Trans-Siberian Railway and menace Japan.

"(2) Japan did not act on impulse, but consulted her Allies. England undertook to sound the members of the Entente. France thought it a wise thing. England herself leaned to the French view. The United States made inquiries as to the facts of the military situation in Siberia.

"(3) The United States considered the matter from every angle and gave it as her deliberate judgment that intervention by any Power in Siberia at this time might be misunderstood by the Russian people, and for that reason would be inadvisable.

"(4) The Washington Government sent no note to Japan nor to the Allies, but in the same friendly and informal way in which America's opinion was asked was the reply given. As a matter of courtesy, the American Ambassador at Tokyo was instructed to tell the Japanese Government, not by note, but orally, what the view of the United States was. That was for the information of the Japanese Government. It can neither be called a protest nor representations. It is simply an evidence of frankness, for when Great Britain and the United States are discussing what one of their allies should do, it would not be courteous to Japan not to tell her what is going on.

"(5) The situation is by no means clear even to our Government. Japan hasn't said she would intervene in Siberia whether or not the Allies agreed. Japan hasn't finally decided for herself what ought to be her course. She appealed to the Allies for advice, and all gave it freely."

"Unquestionably," says Mr. Lawrence, "the assent of France and Great Britain will be sufficient, and Japan will go ahead. . . . That involves no friction with the United States, no lack of faith in Japan, but simply a difference of opinion among allies."

In our own press there is a decided conflict of opinion as to the advisability of Japanese intervention. To quote first those papers that advocate it, the *New York Times* argues that to land troops in Siberia would be akin to the exercise of police power, and it insists that "to entertain suspicions of Japan's ulterior designs in that quarter is as unreasonable as it would have been to charge that the Powers who intervened in China to put down the Boxer rebellion cherished the design of dividing Peking or any other Chinese territory among themselves." "Let Japan strike," urges the *Atlanta Constitution*; while even on the Pacific coast, where the Japanese question is a burning issue, we find the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Los Angeles Tribune* discussing the prospect with equanimity. Japan now has the chance to serve as "a buffer between German Kultur and Western civilization," remarks *The Chronicle*. "The commanding consideration," says the *Philadelphia North American*, "is that the Germanization of the world is still proceeding, and that it must be stopt if democratic civilization is to endure." And it adds: "The territorial sanctity of the Pacific provinces of Siberia does not raise any moral prohibition to weigh against the fact that Belgium and northern France have been enslaved for three years and seven months, and are doomed forever unless the German absorption of Russia is checked. If Japan can halt the eastward march of Prussianism, more power to her!" "Perhaps Japan's sword will avail where America's pen has failed either to help Russia or hinder Germany's operations against Russia," suggests the *Boston Transcript*. And the *New York Globe* emphasizes "Japan's just right" to intervene, by picturing a possible parallel case:

"If the developments of the war were such as to make it probable that a German force would occupy Halifax, and Canada were in such a state of anarchy as to make plain her inability to defend her coasts, and to raise doubts of her desire so to do, it is certain that the United States would unquestionably immediately occupy the Nova-Scotian port.

"Japan's relations to Vladivostok and its hinterland are those

that would exist if a Power hostile to us were threatening an undefended Canada. Japan has a Monroe Doctrine, based, like our own, on considerations of a necessary self-defense. The action Japan proposes is not an Entente action at all. A purely Japanese question is raised. Japan fought the Manchurian war to keep at a distance a dangerous and menacing imperial Power. If she was justified in resisting Russia, she is certainly justified in resisting Germany. It is inconceivable that she will allow Vladivostok to come into German possession.

"The landing of Japanese forces is said not to be pleasing to Russia. Then Russia should defend herself. If she can not or will not, it is not her right to complain if Japan defends herself. Efforts will doubtless be made to misrepresent the issue Japan is called on to face. The promoters of pro-German prop-



CAMOUFLAGE.

—Williams in the Indianapolis News.

aganda in this country are already busy, working as they steadily do, to sow discord, but the facts speak for themselves.

"In the affairs of nations as in the affairs of men the rule is a good one that allows another to do what you would do in similar circumstances. If we were environed as Japan is environed, no shred of doubt exists that we would occupy Vladivostok until it was certain Germany or her agents were not to have it."

There must be intervention, agree other papers, but it must be with guaranties of withdrawal; and an army of intervention in which all or several of the Allies were represented would be better than a Japanese Army. "Russia must have assurance that there is no intent to lay hold upon her territory, and that whatever fear she may entertain of Japanese imperialism is without foundation," says the Chicago *Evening Post*; and in *The Herald* of the same city we read:

"Whatever mistakes the Allies have made in dealing with the Russian situation, they should certainly not make another and disastrous one in Siberia. Immense stores are assembled at Vladivostok and other points in that territory, purchased for the most part with American money and Japanese credit. To permit these to fall into Germany's hands because of hesitation to take proper steps to prevent it would be inexcusable.

"The Allies, the moment the danger of destruction or transfer of these stores to their enemy becomes imminent, should land an expedition capable of guarding them. The force should, of course, be international and the purpose for which it is employed should be sufficiently set forth. Japan would naturally take the principal part because of her propinquity and the military resources immediately at her disposal. But a small American contingent would be sufficient to preserve the international and Allied character of the move.

"This would cause an immense protest in Russia from those who have openly advocated repudiating the debts contracted for the purchase of these very stores and whose incompetency, to put it mildly, is rapidly making the great Empire an annex of Berlin. But the reasonable Russians would recognize it as an extraordinary precautionary measure made necessary by an extraordinary situation. In the absence of some such move eastern Siberia will probably become not only a source of supplies for Germany but a new base for German machinations and plots against the Allies in the Far East."

Newspaper opposition to intervention in Siberia is based chiefly on two contentions—that it is politically immoral and that it is inexpedient. Disputing these contentions, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"It must be admitted that the plea of 'military necessity' has been in disrepute since August, 1914; but it would be a fantastic interpretation of international right that would adjudge eastern Siberia the inviolable territory of a neutral, merely because it was formerly part of a now disrupted empire, one faction in which has made a separate peace. German seizure of those war-materials and German expansion eastward across Asia are menaces which can not be ignored, and it would be madness to fail to provide against them. That Japan intends to do more no one has any right to say, on the evidence of the last three years, and it would seem as tho she had earned the fullest confidence of the nations associated with her.

"The more concrete objection—that the action would enable the Germans to justify their invasion by pointing to Japan's—does not appear formidable. None but a Prussian mind would compare the brutal conquest of western Russia with the temporary occupation of a region which had separated politically from that country and which still owes the obligations of an ally to the occupying Power. That German intrigue will make many Russians believe that the Allies are bent upon a sordid enterprise of annexation is probable, and for this reason it may be well for the United States to give tacit consent, rather than open approval, to the Japanese project. But it would seem to be visionary to obstruct a necessary military precaution for the sake of an attenuated hope that the Bolsheviks may approve our attitude."

Intervention, insists the Springfield *Republican*, "is charged with the utmost hazard and danger to the cause for which we are fighting"; and it reminds us of our own experience in Mexico. For Japan to enter Russia from the east while Germany enters it from the west, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "would jeopardize forever the rehabilitation and reunification of the great Russia that has always been our friend." Moreover—

"It would firmly entrench in the great markets of European Russia and Siberia two Powers with which our contact has been essentially competitive. It would close those markets to us.

"In addition, the double dismemberment of Russia would confront the world with a most complicated problem at the coming peace conference."

On the mere ground of expediency, argues the New York *Evening Post*, "any attempt that looks like coercion applied to Russia would be a blunder of the first magnitude":

"For the heart of the Russian problem is this: if Russia is to be saved for herself and for the Allies, the regenerative force must come from within Russia. Unquestionably, it is our duty and for our interest to stimulate in every way possible this process of regeneration. Unquestionably, we can be of use if we go at the task in the right way. But the advance of Allied armies into Siberian provinces, more than five thousand miles away from Petrograd, is not the right way. The obvious first result would be to strengthen the Bolshevik tirade against the imperialist aims of the Allies. If Lenin still needs a moral justification for signing an ignominious peace with Germany, he would have it then. He would show that Japan and the other Allies are no less land-hungry than the junkers. He would argue that, just as the German armies are marching to crush the revolution from the west, the Japanese armies are marching for the funeral feast of Russian liberties from the east."

Turning to the military reasons which might conceivably outweigh other considerations, the same paper goes on to say:

"How can a Japanese occupation of great stretches of territory in Siberia affect the advance of German armies into Russia? Or is it to be not Siberia merely? Granted the superiority



JAPAN'S RELATION TO THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

of Japanese efficiency over Russian, we can not forget the lessons of the Manchurian war of fourteen years ago. Russia was beaten because she was fighting at the end of a thin line of railway more than five thousand miles long. Japan would be under the same disadvantage in any campaign planned for European Russia. If the Teuton prisoners in Siberia to-day are so formidable a force as to threaten Japanese interests in her Manchurian sphere, what of the threat to a Japanese line of communications all across Asia and half of Europe? How many Japanese troops will be needed to guard this line of communications? And just what sort of campaign against German arms can be waged by Japanese troops in the heart of a Russia that is determined not to fight? But if this is leaping too far ahead, if there is no intention of bringing an Allied army to the Russian front by way of Siberia, then there is no vital reason for going into Siberia altogether. We shall irritate and alarm without being practically effective.

"There is just one step that would justify military action by the Allies in Russian territory, and that would be a call from within Russia for such action. If the representative elements of the Russian people now held down by the Bolsheviki, if the men and women of the dispersed Constituent Assembly, if those Russians to whom the revolution is dear, and who see in the German advance the death of the revolution, were to call upon us for help, the question would be shifted to an utterly different moral and practical basis. But until such a desire in Russia makes itself manifest, we can only see intervention playing directly into the hands of the present régime, by enabling the Bolsheviki to fix upon their opponents the stigma of counter-revolution."

But the most impassioned warning comes from the pen of William Randolph Hearst, who would perhaps atone for his failure to recognize the looming menace of Pan-Germanism by awakening us to the approach of that yellow peril which once haunted the Kaiser's dreams. In a signed editorial written at Palm Beach and published in his various papers, Mr. Hearst says in part:

"Japanese entry into Siberia is not to aid the Allies, but to entrench Japan.

"She is taking advantage of the European conflict to build a great Asiatic empire which will be a menace to all the white nations of the world.

"Count Okuma says that this European War means the destruction of European civilization, and Japan is going to see that it means the creation and the domination of Asiatic civilization.

"The yellow man's civilization is being built from the ruins of the white man's civilization just as the Barberini built their palaces with the stone from the destroyed palaces of the Cæsars. . . .

"Wherever the yellow man's civilization advances despotism is substituted for republicanism, tyranny for democracy.

"All the world is threatened by the advancing empire of Japan; but especially and particularly is America threatened.

"We are peculiarly threatened because we are the nearest thing to Japan commercially and territorially and the farthest thing from Japan politically, economically, industrially, and socially.

"We are marked for attack because we are in conflict with the Japanese financially and commercially and in contrast with them politically and socially.

"We are the leaders of the DEMOCRATIC host as marshaled against the DESPOTIC forces.

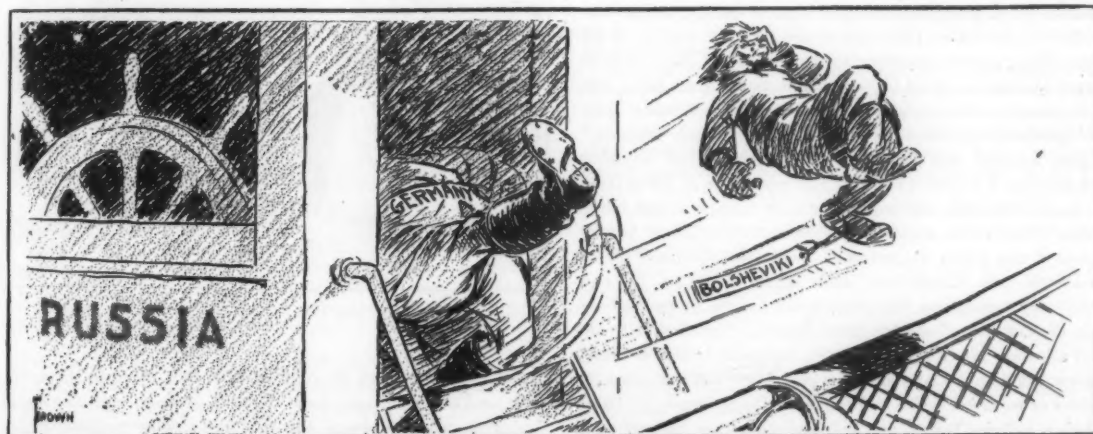
"We are in the front rank.

"We are in contact with the enemy. We will sustain the first shock of battle.

"Any day the opening gun of the only important, the only vital war of the world, the war between the conflicting systems, societies, and civilizations of oriental despotism and occidental democracy, may be fired.

"The future welfare of the world depends not only on our heroism but upon our intelligence; not only upon our generalship but upon our statesmanship.

"Is it intelligence to allow our yellow opponent to strengthen himself at the expense of our white allies—for all the white races are our natural and inevitable allies in this world racial conflict?"



DROPPING THE PILOT.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

TO PUT WAR-LABOR ON A WAR-BASIS

SHIPS, GUNS, COAL, FOOD, mean ship-builders, machinists, miners, and farm-laborers. But while our great army of fighters is being systematically trained, equipped, and dispatched to France to join the men already showing their mettle in the trenches, our equally important army of workers



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THE BRIDGE TO FRANCE.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

has remained unmobilized. We have read in the news dispatches of government departments bidding against each other for labor, of workers in war-industries and on war-contracts throwing up their jobs in great numbers in response to the lure of higher wages in other plants, and of the "wild scramble by competing shipyard employers" for the services of experienced men. We have often been reminded that labor troubles have seriously held up war-progress, that in the first six months after we declared war a million men went on strike for longer or shorter periods, and that in sixty-four of these strikes there was a loss of 1,795,981 working days, time enough to build many ships.

But the Government has responded to the need for coordination and for the establishment of a war-time labor policy in a way which the *Chicago Herald* thinks should confound all critics who condemn it for short-sightedness and lack of energy. The reorganization of the Labor Department to unify the control of all war-time labor means, according to the *New York Sun*, "that in all forges and shops, on all transportation lines, on all farms, the unified strength of every American will be exercised under competent guidance to the achievement of a common purpose." The plan adopted was the suggestion of the Labor Advisory Board appointed by the President and consisting of John Lind, Prof. L. C. Marshall, and representatives of capital and labor. The *New York Times* explains that the new War Labor Administration of the Labor Department "will take the place of the commissions and committees, each doing things in its own way without correlation, that have acted for the bureaus of the Army, the Navy, and the Shipping Board." In a letter to the *New York Sun*, Mr. Hugh L. Kerwin, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, points out that the new organization will include seven divisions or services, which will report to the Secretary of Labor through a Policies Board, and will also direct the present labor agencies of the various producing government bureaus. These

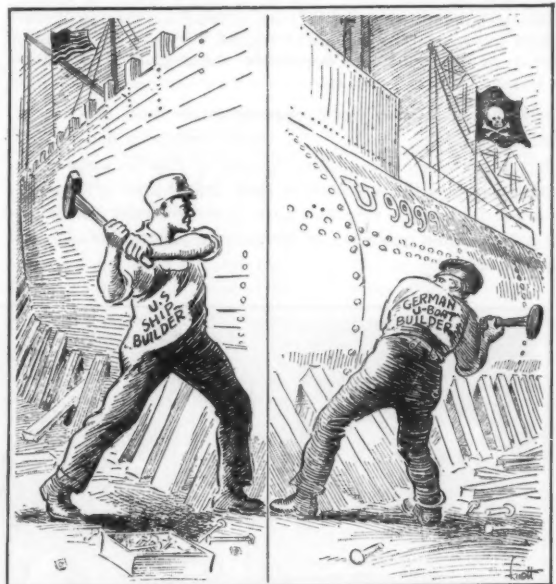
new agencies include "an adjustment service, a housing and transportation of workers service, a conditions of labor service, an information and education service, a woman in industry service, a training and dilution service, and a distribution service to consist of the existing United States employment service, with such alterations and enlargements as may prove necessary." These titles perhaps sufficiently explain the functions of the new agencies.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* understands that "the first move under the new program will be the mobilization of 3,000,000 men for agriculture, ship-building, and war-contract plants." One of the early results expected is the placing of 400,000 mechanics in the ship-building yards. Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz, who has gained experience as chairman of the National Defense Council's housing committee, has been appointed as Director of Housing in the new organization and has explained some of his plans in the daily press. Thus the new body is getting to work while awaiting Congressional approval of its budget.

With a view to insure industrial peace for the duration of the war, it was also decided to appoint a board representing employers and workers to meet and formulate a national war-time labor policy. Five representatives have been selected by an association of employers and five by the American Federation of Labor; the ten have chosen ex-President Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh to represent the public at large. These twelve apostles of industrial peace have begun their conferences at Washington, and, according to a statement sent out by the Department of Labor, will give thorough consideration to the following issues:

"A basis for wage determination, strikes and lockouts, piece-work prices, method of eliminating restrictions on output of war-materials, hours of work, dilution of labor, discrimination against union and non-union men, right of workmen to organize, adjustment of disputes through boards having equal representation of employers and employees."

This attempt to establish a "negotiated peace" between capital and labor wins the hearty good will of all sections of the



ONE OF THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WAR.

—Knott in the Dallas News.

press. The *New York World*, *Louisville Post*, *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, and other journals, hope that the experience of the board during the war will point the way to a similar method of preventing industrial disputes in time of peace.

OUR BOYS UNDER FIRE

UNDER THE INCREASING POUNDING of German artillery, the ever-recurring gas-attacks, and the raids in force by German shock troops, General Pershing's men in the front-line trenches in France remain "calm, confident, and implacably resolute," according to a French official who visited them with Premier Clemenceau last week, just after they had brilliantly repelled the heaviest attack that had yet been hurled against them. This unshaken spirit is dramatically exemplified in the dying words of the first West-Pointer to fall fighting against Germany: "Steady, boys, tho they outnumber us ten to one, we can lick 'em." On his return from France our new Chief of Staff, Major-Gen. Peyton C. March, declared our soldiers ready to meet the enemy on his own terms. "There is no pessimism at the front," he said; "the boys in the trenches are not worrying." And almost while he spoke German shock troops, attacking our line northwest of Toul after a furious gas and artillery preparation, were being driven back to their trenches with heavy losses. Altho this trench raid will not even have a name in the history of this stupendous war, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "it will not remain uncelebrated, nor is it without deep military significance both in France and at home." For—

"Before the Prussians attacked, our Americans, despite their training and the shadowy patrol encounters of No Man's Land, were raw, untried troops. To-day they are masters of an elaborate and difficult technique, and, by the outcome of the fighting prepared by the enemy to his own advantage, superior to him in his own field."

If this little victory on the St. Mihiel salient means anything, notes the Philadelphia *Press*, "it means that the American fighter has adapted himself to the modern style of warfare as quickly and as thoroughly as any patriot could hope." "The boys from the United States have been given their first substantial baptism of fire," remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "and they came through the ordeal so valiantly that they have more than justified the faith placed in them by a proud nation." Premier Clemenceau officially describes it as "a very fine success, reflecting great honor on the tenacity of the American infantry and the accuracy of the artillery-fire, which have thus shown they are capable of attaining the maximum effect from the French material which they have adopted."

Our losses in repulsing this German raid of March 1 are reported as twenty killed and thirty-one wounded. The Germans also captured most of a patrol of thirteen which was operating in No Man's Land when the raid began, but they obtained no prisoners from the American trenches. "Some of the American dead," we read, "were buried in a cemetery back of the lines during the night while friendly and hostile shells roared overhead."

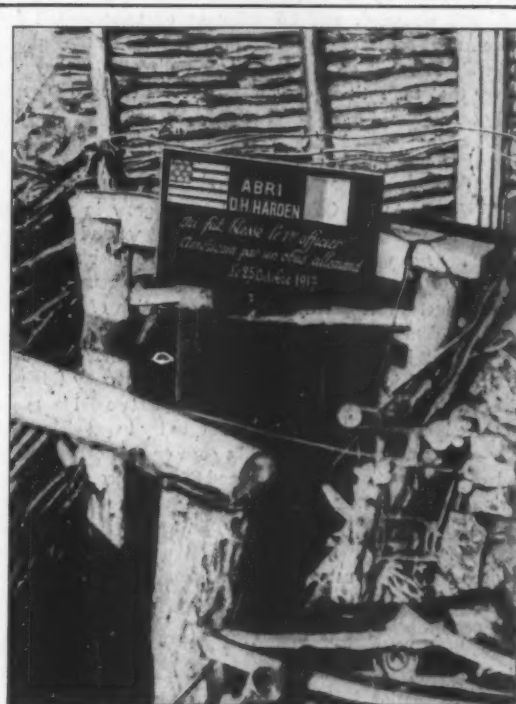
In the accounts of this raid certain illuminating incidents etch themselves on the memory. Thus in an Associated Press dispatch we read:

"During the bombardment, which hardly could have been more terrific, two men who were concealed in a shell-hole were buried by dirt thrown by another exploding projectile. They shouted for help, and it came quickly. Their comrades left the shelters, from which they were ready to leap into action the moment the attacking infantry appeared, and exhumed the buried soldiers, while stones, mud, earth, pieces of trees, and shell-splinters spattered about them.

"Despite the fierceness of the fight at close quarters, not more than one bayonet was used, and this one on a German. The Americans, using their automatic pistols, sent bullets into the German attackers with good aim, despite the excitement. Rifle bullets accounted for many more."

Two days after this attack Premier Clemenceau went to the American front and decorated six American soldiers with the Croix de Guerre with the palm. These men are: Lieutenants Joseph Canby, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and William Coleman, of Charleston, S. C.; Sergeants Patrick Walsh and William Norton;

and Privates Buddy Pittman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Alvin Smiley, of St. Louis. Lieutenants Canby and Coleman went out into No Man's Land in daylight and each brought back a German prisoner. Sergeant Norton killed a German lieutenant and two soldiers. He was challenged by the lieutenant to leave his dugout, and led out his men fighting. Sergeant Walsh took command of a detachment in front of the wire when his captain was killed and continued the fight. Privates Pittman and Smiley showed heroism in carrying important messages



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WHERE THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFICER WAS
WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

In this dugout Lieut. De Vere H. Harden, of the Signal Corps, was wounded by a German shell on October 25, 1917.

through the barrage. An account of the bestowal of the crosses runs thus:

"The names of the men to be decorated were called, and they stepped up, the French Premier pinning the decorations on them and saying a word to each. One he patted on the shoulder and said, 'That's the way to do it.' The American blushed and retired to the ranks.

"One of the French generals said to a lieutenant newly decorated: 'We have got the Boches down and we shall put them down deeper if we keep working as we have.'

"At the end of the ceremony a young private came running along hurriedly. He spoke for a moment with his captain, fearing apparently that he was going to lose his medal. The captain directed him to proceed to Mr. Clemenceau's automobile, which he did. The Premier stepped out and slapped him on the back, handing him his war-cross. One of the generals remarked laughingly:

"'Never mind about being late. You were on time the other morning. That is enough.'

"The soldier forgot to salute in the excitement and glory of the moment, but an American general came to his rescue, whispering:

"'Salute, salute.'

"None of the men decorated can wear their honors until authorized by Congress."

The spirit of the troops on the American sector is further exemplified by a sign reading: "There's no more No Man's Land."

This is Yankeeland." And in this incident told by Thomas M. Johnson, correspondent of the *New York Evening Sun*:

"On a visit to the hospital at Soissons I saw the wounded. One man with his leg off and part of his chin and shoulder gone lay swathed in bandages with his eyes alert. The general officer accompanying me spoke to the man, who replied: 'I hope, sir, you'll let me back, because my eyes and arms are all right and I could handle a machine gun.'"

According to an official statement issued from Washington, our losses in France up to and including March 2 have been 43 killed, 252 wounded, and 35 prisoners or unaccounted for. "When Americans learn how many men we have on the fighting line in all sectors," says a Washington dispatch, "they will discover that the ratio of casualties to forces engaged is gratifyingly small."

IS WHEAT TOO CHEAP?

TWO BLADES OF WHEAT must grow in American fields where but one grew before, that we and our Allies may not want for bread; and that the poor man's loaf may not be taken from him, the wheat-grower must accept a fixt price instead of profiting by the operation of the law of supply and demand. The patriotic farmer is willing to sacrifice his profits, but he must make a living, and he reminds us through the agricultural journals that one blade of wheat may this year cost as much to plant, cultivate, and harvest as two did last year. And there is a temptation, he points out, to try to get rich speedily by raising unregulated grain like corn or oats or barley, instead of wheat. So Congressmen and Senators from the grain-growing States have been introducing bills increasing the price of wheat from twenty-five to fifty per cent. But President Wilson has defeated this campaign, the Washington correspondents believe, by using his authority under the Food-Control Act to continue for the 1918 crop last year's market price of \$2.20 per bushel for standard wheat at Chicago, with a few changes in the differentials for other grades and markets. The Chicago grain trade, according to the news dispatches, are satisfied with this action, believe it to be for the best interests of both consumers and producers, and expect that it will stimulate an increased planting of spring wheat, as the President hoped. They even profess to believe that the farmers will be satisfied.

But a perusal of leading agricultural weeklies reveals a widespread conviction that farmers ought to get more for their wheat, or if not, should be compensated in other ways. *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mount Clemens) reports the farmers of its State as claiming that they can not grow wheat for the differential price for their State, and it thinks the President is deceived in his belief that the continuation of the \$2.20 price will materially stimulate wheat production. *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) points out that the increase in the price of labor, land, seed, and fertilizers makes the price fixt last fall by Congress too low for this year's crop. *Farm, Stock, and Home* (Minneapolis) in a long survey of the crop situation, declares that "to insist on this price, and at the same time to call for increased yields, is to invite disaster." *The American Agriculturist* (Springfield, Mass.) quotes the president of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union as declaring that at this price land that would have grown five million bushels of winter wheat will be plowed under and planted to corn or seeded to some other crop. *The Non-Partizan Leader* (St. Paul), which is the organ of the National Non-Partizan League, is absolutely certain, "because it is in intimate touch with conditions in the wheat-producing region, that the \$2.20 price of wheat in comparison with the increased cost of farming and the general increase in the cost of living, is too low." But it knows of a better plan than merely to raise this fixt price—

"Let the Government REDUCE THE PRICE OF FARM MACHINERY AND OF EVERYTHING ELSE THE FARMER HAS TO BUY, whether it

goes into the making of a crop of wheat or into general living expenses. And let these reductions be on the same basis as the price of wheat was reduced."

The Gazette, of Emporia, Kansas, agrees that "what the farmer needs is not a higher price for his wheat, but a government price on farm machinery." The *Lincoln State Journal*, in the adjoining grain-growing State of Nebraska, thinks that the Administration can "take the sting out of its attitude" toward the farmers "by leaving wheat as it is, but accelerating the attack on high prices in other quarters." On the Pacific coast, the *Seattle Times* likewise favors Federal regulation not only of foods but of the commodities most in use on the farms. According to the *Milwaukee Free Press*, the only equitable and consistent solution of the problem is this: "as long as the use of wheat substitutes is demanded, their price as grain should be regulated the same as that of wheat." Others contend that the Government should not start in to fix prices on other commodities, but should rather cease to fix wheat prices.

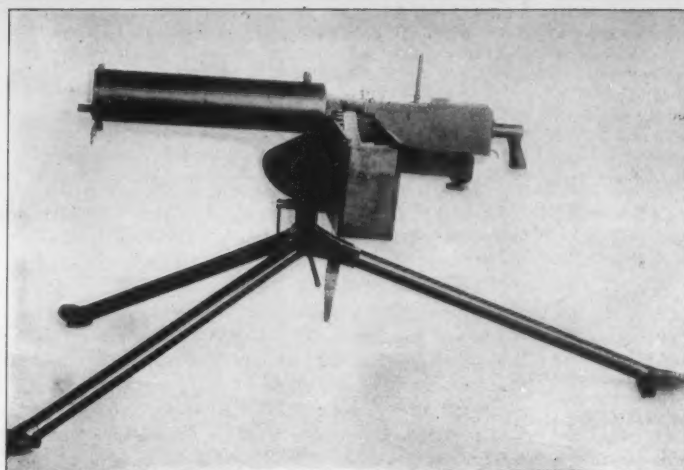
Some distrust of our Food Administration has been aroused in agricultural sections by the failure of both the United States and the British Government to put an end to the use of grains in brewing. That United States farmers should raise wheat at a loss for exportation in order that the British barley crop can be used for beer-making seems monstrous to many Americans.

On the other hand, in the great wheat-growing State of North Dakota, the *Fargo Courier-News* declares that "the farmers of the West will be found generally willing to trust their Government, to trust the President, and to trust Food Director Hoover to act for the best interests of all." The *South Bend Tribune*, published in another agricultural State, thoroughly approves what the President did. There is now released for purchase by this Government and the Allies, through the Food Administration, "thousands of bushels of wheat which farmers were holding on their farms or in small-town elevators, while their societies were trying to secure greater profits from the Government." *The Tribune* is certain that the farmer will find that it will pay him to plant many more acres of wheat this spring at the two-dollar figure which the Chicago market price means for him. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* is inclined to the belief that the complaints about the present price have been based on the abnormal market conditions of last year, and that if the law of supply and demand had not been interfered with, it would by now have sent wheat "below, instead of above, the price fixt by the President." The *Dallas News* pictures the President's act as an effort "to let loose the remainder of last year's crop by breaking down the hope of a higher price which serves as a dam to obstruct the flow of wheat from the farms." While the Texas editor admits that the wheat-growers have a "prima facie case of injustice," they should remember that the wheat-growers' limited profit is insured by the promise of the Government, and—

"If the war should end within a few months, or even this year, the price of not only a part of this year's wheat crop, but all of next year's, would probably sink much below \$2 a bushel if left unsupported by the Government's guaranty.

"The fact probably is that while the Government's intervention has kept the price of wheat below what it would be if there were a free market, the wheat-grower's profit for the whole of the three-year period for which the Government guarantees the minimum price of \$2 a bushel will not be much, if any, less than it would have been if his market had been left free."

The consumer's interest in low wheat prices is naturally emphasized by the press of our great Eastern cities, which, in general, commend the President's price-fixing decision. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* declares that a market price of \$2.50 or \$2.75 per bushel for wheat, as advocated in Congress, would mean a rise of 25 per cent. or more in the price of bread. And, "85 per cent. of the population would be called on to assume the burden of paying the increase to the



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THE BROWNING MACHINE GUN—HEAVY AND LIGHT.

other 15 per cent., represented by the producers, who were already obtaining 109 per cent. more than the three-year prewar average."

President Wilson, in his proclamation establishing the \$2.20 wheat price, explains that he acted for the good of the whole country, for both producers and consumers. As he says in part:

"To increase the price of wheat above the present figure, or to agitate any increase of price, would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the Allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market.

"It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would, therefore, create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry of the country."

The "guaranteed price" of \$2.20 a bushel, the President declares, "assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within the year."

SUCCESS OF THE BROWNING GUN

THE DELAY AT THE START in selecting the Browning as the machine gun of the United States Army in the Great War seems to many editorial observers to be justified by the recent triumphant demonstration of the new weapon at the Congress Heights rifle range, near Washington, and by the announcement that quantity production is now under way. "We waited to get the best," remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*; and reports of the demonstration on February 27 appear to agree that we have got it. "The United States Army now has a weapon superior to any in the world," writes a Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*; and an American ordnance expert who witnessed the exhibition is quoted as saying that "the Browning gun, while it is the simplest weapon of its type yet devised, is at the same time the most deadly and the most serviceable." These guns are now being shipped to our men in France—who in the meantime are equipped with French machine guns—and we are told that by June they will be coming from our factories by the hundreds of thousands. The *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* notes that this encouraging news about our machine guns comes on the heels of the announcement that Liberty battle-planes are now being sent across. And recent dispatches tell us that under the test of actual service our gas-masks are the best in existence, that our Ordnance Department is now supplying our aviators with armor-piercing, incendiary, and "tracer" bullets, and that our snipers are now to

be put on at least even terms with those of the foe by being supplied with telescopic sights for their rifles.

Now that the curtain of mystery is officially raised we learn that the Browning gun is of two types—the light machine rifle, which weighs about fifteen pounds and is fired from the shoulder or from the hip, and the heavier, water-cooled gun which weighs thirty-four and one-half pounds and is fired from a tripod. Both guns use the same ammunition that our forces in France use in their Springfields and modified Enfields, so cartridges will be interchangeable for all four weapons. In *The Scientific American* (New York) of March 9, we read:

"Taking up first the light Browning gun, this weapon may be described as a rifle with automatic and semi-automatic action. That is to say, it can be employed for continuous fire, emptying its entire magazine in rapid order at the command of the trigger, or it can be employed as a self-loading and self-cocking rifle, in which case the rifleman pulls the trigger for each shot. In tests the gun has discharged its twenty rounds in two and one-half seconds.

"The Browning light gun, or machine rifle, as it is designated by the Army officials, is of the air-cooled, gas-operated design. That is to say, it can be fired from the shoulder, the rifleman finding his target over sights identical with those used on the new United States rifle, model of 1917, or from the hip, the rifleman finding his target by his general sense of direction, the latter being a knack quickly acquired through practise.

"The principle of gas operation is simple. The gun is cocked with an easily operated handle for the first shot. The bullet is expelled by gases, which, as already stated, exert a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. A small portion of this powder gas is taken off by the gun mechanism to act as power to operate the gun automatically. A bullet discharged from this gun has approximately the same energy as that fired from the United States rifle, model of 1917, or from the Springfield service rifle. Cartridges are fed from a detachable magazine containing 20, or for special purposes 40, service cartridges. The magazines may be detached by merely pressing a button and a new magazine attached by one motion, this changing operation requiring about two and a half seconds.

"The gun may be operated as an automatic or as a semi-automatic arm by the manipulation of a conveniently located lever. By putting the lever in the first position, the gun is made to fire single shots by trigger release; by putting the lever in the second position the gun becomes an automatic and will fire twenty shots in from two and a half to three seconds; the third lever position is the 'safe' or locking device. It is said by the military authorities that the designer intended the gun to be used more as a semiautomatic than as an automatic arm.

"Powder gases create terrific heat, sometimes developing the destructive temperature of 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. An air-cooled automatic gun, therefore, has its limitations. The Browning rifle has an open and very simple construction and

cools remarkably quickly. The rifleman may fire 350 continuous shots from it without having to stop and cool the weapon.

"The chief characteristic of the gun is its extreme simplicity of construction, rendering the manufacturing problem correspondingly simple. It has fewer than twenty principal parts and possesses the great advantage of standardization, being easily and quickly taken apart and reassembled by the ordinary soldier. From the manufacturing view-point, the gun possesses the great advantage that it may be promptly produced in large and increasing volume as shop machinery is multiplied and operating personnel developed.

"The gunner may operate the gun at all times without aid. Only one tool, a small wrench, is needed to care for the gun, as most of the operations of taking it down and reassembling may be performed by use of a cartridge as a tool."

"As the gun is intended for the use of charging infantry, the problem of ammunition is naturally an important one. In this connection we are told that the gunner carries approximately 120 rounds of ammunition in his belt or bandoleer and his two assistants carry 400 and 240 rounds, respectively, loaded in magazines. The loaded magazine weighs one pound seven ounces. Thus it is possible for a gunner to go into battle with a supply of about 800 rounds of ammunition."

The heavier Browning gun "is of the water-cooled, belt-feed design, and is operated by means of the power created by the recoil action." The belt contains 250 cartridges. To quote *The Scientific American* further:

"Like the light gun, the heavy-duty Browning piece is marked for its simplicity of construction, rendering manufacturing problems easy and giving it a high degree of endurance. In the government test 20,000 rounds were fired from this gun with

only three stoppages, one being due to a defective cartridge. In a further test firing was continued with the same gun to 39,500 shots, when the gear gave way. A duplicate gun fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes 16 seconds without a malfunction; and with only three stoppages, these being due to defective cartridges.

"The light-weight but sturdy tripod of the Browning heavy gun permits the ready laying of the gun on its target. The cartridge-belt is held in a wooden box fastening on the left side of the gun, as in the case of the Colt machine gun; this and the pistol grip of the new gun are reminders of the earlier gun of Mr. Browning's conception. This same gun, with certain modifications, including the stripping of its water-jacket, weighs but 22½ pounds and should prove satisfactory for aviation service."

"That the Browning is the best machine rifle in the world, as claimed for it by its advocates, remains to be proved under the test of war," remarks *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), "but that it is an admirable weapon of modern warfare the Congress Heights demonstration made evident." *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) quotes the War Department's statement that "the Browning rifle in many essential features, such as reliability of function, durability, lightness, and handiness, is superior to any other light machine gun, and in particular is supreme over any gun of similar type developed by the enemy."

But "will the gain which may ultimately come from acquiring a new gun of such high efficiency compensate for the time lost through neglect to equip our forces with the best available machine gun the world knows?" asks the *Detroit Free Press*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMAN invaders who came to Pskov remained to prey.—*Wall Street Journal*.

We will continue to have Victory Bread, but the Garfield Loaf on Mondays will not be done any more.—*Columbia Record*.

ALLENBY, on the road to Jericho, fell among thieves—and the thieves had the surprise of their lives.—*Wall Street Journal*.

The most courageous slacker was the fellow who married his mother-in-law in order to evade military service.—*Newark News*.

THE Kaiser warns his people to prepare for new and greater sacrifices; and we trust his warning is well founded.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

JERICHO joins Jerusalem in jumping from Biblical to modern prominence.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

RUSSIA talked peace—and look at her now.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press*.

PRESIDENT should ask some politicians the same question as the carpenters, "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?"—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE situation in Russia is summed up in the brief statement that the Germans are getting the booty and the Russians the boot.—*Chicago Herald*.

WHATEVER the sins of the packers, they are entitled to pity, since Frank Walsh and Francis J. Heney are both on their trail.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

THE Kaiser says the sword has opened the way to peace. And the sort of peace he has in mind would quickly open a way to the sword.—*Chicago Herald*.

ANOTHER compensation of war: Two hundred and seventeen enemy alien janitors are among our interned prisoners in Federal jails.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

"DEFENSE of the Fatherland," says von Hertling, "is our war-aim." And, he might have added, extension of the Fatherland, automatically calling for more defense.—*New York Evening Sun*.

MR. HAYS, the new national chairman of the Republican party, seems to have adopted as his policy regarding the unfortunate split in the party in 1912, peace without indemnities or annexations.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

GERMANY doubtless realizes that it is much easier to ask for Gibraltar than to take it.—*Newark News*.

ABOUT the only ones who can be on good terms with the Germans are the dead and the doormats.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE "new freedom" is working in Russia, judging from the filing of 38,000 new divorce suits.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

GERMANY is entirely agreeable to the idea of an international tribunal, if permitted entire control of the court.—*Newark News*.

THAT was a nice speech Chancellor von Hertling made in the Reichstag. But how could he keep his face straight?—*Kansas City Times*.

THE Germans do not want peace with Russia. They want Russia.—*New York Evening Sun*.

IF Russia surrenders much more, she will be known as Eastern Germany.—*Atlanta Journal*.

THE humiliation Russia is now undergoing is a fair sample of what Germany wants to impose on the rest of the world.—*Chicago Herald*.

SPEAKING of academic freedom, the Kaiser insists that he yields to no one in his respect for freedom, in an academic sense.—*New York Evening Post*.

A LONDON cable says 38,000 petitions for divorce have been filed in Petrograd. Can't any two persons in Russia agree on anything?—*Knoxville Sentinel*.

SUGAR is still dealt out to housewives in small quantities, evidently in order that the candy-shop next door may enjoy business as usual.—*Kansas City Star*.

CHAIRMAN HAYS says that he will confer with "Boies Penrose and Colonel Roosevelt, Reed Smoot, and Hi Johnson." Not, we hope, all at once.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

NEW honors are being thrust upon the women at a rate that must almost be embarrassing. They are now eligible to membership in Tammany Hall.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

If this were a fight for points Germany might now be declared winner. This is why Germany is anxious to quit and avoid the inevitable knock-out that a finish fight will bring.—*Chicago Daily News*.



EITHER WE MUST WIN THE WAR, OR —

—Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



THE VERDUN FRONT IN WINTER.

THE FIRES OF WAR REVOLUTIONIZING BRITAIN

STRAINING EVERY NERVE to obtain the maximum army possible this year, the British Government finds itself faced by serious opposition on the part of Labor. The Government in its Man-Power Bill proposes to raise 750,000 more men by "combing out" the exempted trades, that is to say, by taking the younger men who are now exempted from military service by reason of their skill in industrial work. This proposal received the assent of most of the labor unions, says the *London Daily Chronicle*, but was rejected by the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers by a majority of 93,547 votes. Commenting on this situation, *The Daily Chronicle* writes:

"At a number of large meetings held in London and the principal provincial centers, a resolution was passed making support of or resistance to the Man-Power Bill conditional upon the Government's following or not following the precise example of Lenin and Trotzky—that is, agreeing to an armistice and offering the enemy peace in terms of the Russian formula. . . .

"A claim that the peace terms for the British Empire should be dictated by the last hundred thousand or so who are called upon to serve, after seven millions (five millions in this country alone) have joined the colors unconditionally, is surely the last word in 'sectionalism'; and those who have been talked over into putting such a claim forward ought, on second thoughts, frankly and promptly to abandon it. It puts them in an altogether false position."

Writing in the Socialist *London Clarion*, Alexander M. Thompson has some hard words both for Labor and the Government. He is particularly wroth with the A. S. E., as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is usually called:

"The Government knew, everybody knew, that the Government Man-Power proposals would be resisted. I was told so in nearly every munition center I visited during my tour through the Midlands and the North.

"We're not against war," said one local secretary of the A. S. E.; 'we're for war with capitalists all the time. But we're unanimous—I speak for the thinking workers—against war with our German comrades. We want war with the people who, for their own profit, are making the war.' The idiot actually believed that the cosmopolitan financiers who are now intriguing and buying newspapers to preach peace could find

advantage in a war which is plainly ruining them, which, as Bernard Shaw lately wrote me, has caused a freer distribution of wealth than was ever known before; and whose continuance they dread as the prelude to social revolution."

The Government, says Mr. Thompson, "have neither dared wholly to trust nor wholly to coerce, but have alternately bullied and cringed." He proceeds:

"The obviously right and safe way to combat the perilous mischief was to take the people into confidence. Nothing has unsettled the workers so much as vaunting promises of coming offensives and victories which never came off. Instead of these delusions the people ought to have had the plain, sobering truth: they should have been told the formidable might of the menace prepared against them, the difficulties of the defense against it, the seriousness of the danger of defeat, and the disastrous consequences to democratic liberties and well-being which defeat would bring. Frankness and trust from the beginning would have prevented nearly all the discontent which has been allowed and encouraged to grow."

These and similar difficulties have led some Britons to believe that the country is on the verge of some sort of revolution. So eminently conservative an observer as Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, frankly predicts a "social upheaval." In a recent pastoral quoted in his official organ, the *London Tablet*, he said:

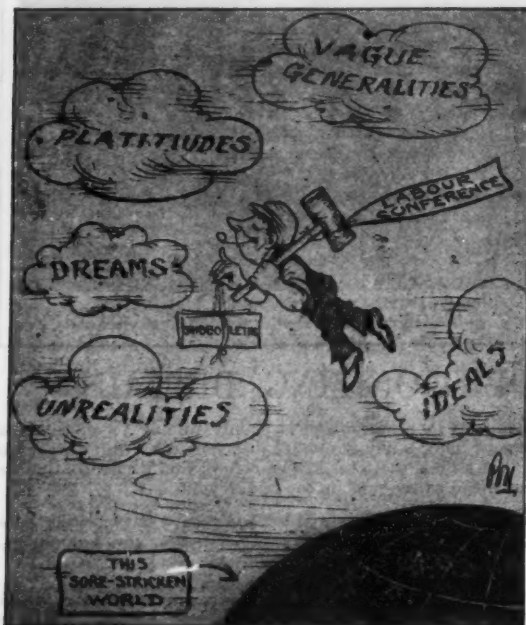
"The effect of competition uncontrolled by morals has been to segregate more and more the capitalists from the wage-earning classes, and to form the latter into a proletariat, a people owning nothing but their labor power and tending to shrink more and more from the responsibilities of both ownership and freedom. Hence the increasing lack of self-reliance and the tendency to look to the State for the performance of the ordinary family duties. While the Constitution had increasingly taken on democratic forms the reality underlying those forms had been increasingly plutocratic. Legislation under the guise of social reform tended to mark off all wage-earners as a definitely servile class, and the result even before the war was a feeling among the workers of irritation and resentment which manifested itself in sporadic strikes but found no very clear expression in any other way.

"At home, in our midst, there are signs of trouble and disturbance, which are only very partially revealed in the public

press, but are well known to those in authority, and which portend the possibility of a grave social upheaval in the future. It is admitted on all hands that a new order of things, new social conditions, new relations between the different sections in which society is divided will arise as a consequence of the destruction of the formerly existing situation.

"During the war the minds of the people have been profoundly altered. Dull acquiescence in social injustice has given way to active discontent. The very foundations of political and social life, of our economic system, of morals and religion are being sharply scrutinized, and this not only by a few writers and speakers, but by a very large number of people in every class of life, especially among the workers.

"The general effect of all this on the young men who are to be leading citizens after the war is little short of revolutionary.



LABOR EXALTED.

—Evening News (London).

A similar change has taken place in the minds of our people at home. The munition-workers, hard working but overstrained by long hours and heavy work, alternatively flattered and censured, subjected sometimes to irritating mismanagement and anxious about the future, tend to be resentful and suspicious of the public authorities and the political leaders."

Brougham Villiers has predicted a revolution as almost a certainty after the war unless some drastic steps are taken. In his book on "Britain after the Peace," he considers that half the revolution, the destructive half, has already taken place. As quoted in the London M. A. B. he says:

"To almost every one the war has brought a revolution in the practise of life; it would be strange if it did not bring a revolution in ideas. One side of a universal revolution has already taken place, a complete change in the prospects and outlook of nearly every adult in the land. Every one, therefore, is prepared, at least in so far as the severance of the ties which bound him before the war to a special position in life can do this, for an entirely new start. Again, for the time being at least, the social web woven by generations of peaceful trade is broken. Not only is the individual less wedded to his place, but in countless cases the place he once occupied exists no longer. The strong conservative instinct of the British people, the power of use and wont, which has carried the nation over so many difficulties in the past, is now faced with a crisis which can not conceivably be dealt with on conservative lines. One-half of the revolution is already accomplished. The old world, the old dependence on the thing established, have been broken to pieces. The task, therefore, of reconstructing society is thrust upon us whether we will or no. The destructive side of the revolution

has been carried out by the war itself; the constructive revolution is the first problem of peace."

Mr. Villiers thinks that the economic reaction after the war will produce unemployment, and that if it does we may see British Bolsheviki rampaging in London:

"Unless some drastic steps are taken to prevent it, we may readily have not a minority, but a large majority of the adult male population unemployed when the soldiers return and 'war-work' has to be stopt; while the country will be full of weapons which the unemployed know quite well how to use. And much as I believe most of the soldiers have learned to hate war, and much as they may long to settle down again to peaceful work, it must not be forgotten that they have actually been engaged in killing people for three years, to obtaining their will by force and violence. Under these circumstances, it seems too much to expect that they will meet undeserved poverty and unemployment with the same patience as before."

The London Spectator, which reflects the views of the solid property-owning classes, is, however, quite undismayed. It says:

"If we could place the relations between employer and workman on a better footing, and dispel the miasma of suspicion that is bred in either camp, we could afford to smile at the absurdities of the Socialist doctrinaires. There is some reason to believe that the real workingman is getting tired of these self-appointed guides.

"The Socialist is probably convinced at heart that the longer the evils of the present industrial system are left unremedied, the more chance there will be for the revolution which is to usher in the Socialist commonwealth. Constitutional reform, freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent, has no attractions for him because it prolongs the existence of the industrial system. However, tho the Socialist influence in the Labor party has led to the passing year by year of innumerable fantastic resolutions at conferences, it has not as yet changed the conservative temperament of the British workingman, who instinctively distrusts sweeping changes and ready-made Utopias."

SPAIN GROWS PEEVISH—The calm persistence with which Germany continues to violate the neutrality of Spain is at last beginning to react upon all except the most pro-German of the Spaniards. Within a month German submarines sank no less than six Spanish vessels in spite of vigorous protests made to Berlin. The Madrid *Imparcial* says: "The persistence of the submarines is exhausting our patience. We receive, in spite of the gratitude which is our due, the same treatment as an enemy Power." Discussing the latest sinking, the *Liberal* writes in a tone of pained surprise: "We are confronted by another violation of international law. It is a criminal, brutal act, and deserves a virile protest from the whole country against the ingratitude and insults of Germany." The Madrid *Sol* is indignant that the press are so apathetic, and says:

"We know that any pro-German when asked about his feelings regarding the war usually protests that he is pro-Spanish. The pro-Germans have discovered in this love for Spain a convenient cushion on which to fall without hurting themselves, and claim a monopoly of solicitude for the dignity, honor, and interests of Spain. We awaited comments in the pro-German newspapers on the torpedoing of the *Giraldá*, and found them merely interested in an entertainment at the German college attended by Prince Ratibor. Not a word about the outrage committed off Guardia by a German submarine against a Spanish coasting-vessel.

"In certain papers we can understand this attitude. They must obey their masters. But it is not so intelligible in others which a few months ago were full of indignation at a similar attack on our mercantile marine. These papers, formerly so angered, dare not say a word to-day. The reason of this is plain enough to those who are in the secret.

"We are condemned, it seems, to find people who approve of the destruction of our ships and the killing of our sailors. But that is not all. On the Emperor of Germany's birthday some Madrid churches officially prayed for him. They have not yet prayed that the torpedoing may continue, but that may come."

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

CONSIDERABLE CURIOSITY has been displayed in France and England regarding that somewhat mysterious body known as the Supreme War Council which meets at Versailles with the avowed purpose of bringing more complete unity into the Allied war-efforts. The Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* tells us how and why it was formed:

"This new organization, which is officially named 'Supreme War Council,' came into being as the result of a conference between representatives of the French, British, and Italian Governments, who met at Rapallo at the beginning of last November. This conference met primarily to discuss the question of closer military coordination on the Western front, but the result of these deliberations was to show that other questions than those purely military might be placed within the scope of the projected Council; in fact, that such a body might and ought to discuss all matters relating to war.

"It must not be forgotten that this Supreme War Council is primarily a political and not a military body. The only actual members of it are the Prime Ministers of the four great Allied Powers concerned, with the addition of another Cabinet Minister from each. Soldiers, or, for that matter, experts on any particular subject, may be invited to lay their views before the Council, or may be regularly attached to its staff, but statesmen alone are members."

There is, however, a military side to the Council, says the correspondent:

"At Versailles there is a body of permanent military representatives, one for each Power, which devotes its energies to the study of the whole military situation, and submits the results of its deliberations to the Supreme War Council. Each of these representatives has a staff of officers working under him. Their duties differ from those of the staffs of the War Office or general headquarters inasmuch as they do not collect or sift information or work out and execute operation orders or deal with the conduct of administration. They have chiefly to do with arranging and collating for the military representatives the information supplied by the General Staff and by other military departments, and to suggest broad lines on which this information might be made use of by the Council.

"The Supreme War Council, in addition to its military representatives, has for each of the countries represented on it other officers attached with special knowledge of political, naval, or other questions, to help in the task of coordinating all different aspects of the war-efforts of the war-Allies."

The *London Daily Chronicle* says that the formation of the Council was in large measure due to President Wilson's desire for closer cooperation among the Allies:

"Since the war began the need of closer cooperation among the Allies was an admitted necessity. Lloyd George always advocated it, and at one time was inclined to place the armies in the West under a Generalissimo. If a military genius had arisen on the side of the Allies, no doubt this policy of unity in command would have been adopted long ago. In the absence of such a genius the next best plan was to set up an Allied council which would secure complete unity on the political side and as near as possible unity on the military side. It is understood that a chief and insistent advocate of this policy of unified command was President Wilson."

The *London Daily News* thinks that, in the absence of a Generalissimo, the Versailles Council is an absolute necessity if we are to gain the victory. It publishes the arguments of Col. A. M. Murray, which run:

"It is impossible to read Field-Marshal Haig's dispatch of December 25 without feeling that, while he and his international colleagues, with their staffs, worked together on terms of intimate cordiality and close liaison throughout the year, there was something wanted to link detached plans together so as to assure the best use being made of the large forces which were at the disposal of the Allied Powers. There was agreement between the different commanders-in-chief, because it was no one's business to disagree; but it was a nebulous, not regularized, agreement, and as such had no value for strategical purposes. Sir Douglas Haig had his plan—he has told us what it was—and

Generals Nivelle and Cadorna had theirs; but they were all detached plans, and required piecing together so as to secure combined results. What was wanted was a united system of direction.

"When British, French, and Italian troops have come together in battle, as, for instance, when our artillery went to the help of the Italians on the Carso plateau, or when General Antoine joined hands with Sir Douglas Haig in Flanders, there has never been any difficulty about tactical direction.

"The case is on a different footing where high strategy is concerned. Policy then comes in; and it is the function of the war-cabinets of the Allied Powers, not of their respective com-



AT THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

The loudest speaker is the empty chair.

—Ulk (Berlin).

manders in the field, to shape and direct the strategical policy of the war. On the battle-field soldiers should be left to themselves; but for the purposes of high strategy they must take their orders from their governments, who are responsible for the political conduct of the war. Failing the appointment of a Generalissimo with unrestricted powers—and no proposal for such has ever been put forward officially—no other procedure is possible than the one indicated above."

The need of unity is emphasized by the *Manchester Guardian*, which remarks:

"It has been announced authoritatively that while the power of the Supreme Council is to be enlarged, there is to be no Generalissimo, yet there must be some central authority unless the war on the Western front is to resolve itself into three campaigns, waged independently. Such a situation, serious enough last year, would be disastrous during the coming year. Our greatest enemy in this war has been the spirit of particularism; our greatest handicap that we are an alliance fighting a single military mind. We must acquire a single mind or we are undone."

The *London New Witness* hopes that the Council will not be dominated either by a Generalissimo or by the volcanic figure of Mr. Clemenceau, the Premier of France:

"We trust that the War-Council at Versailles may be regarded as mainly military; in the sense, that is, that we hope it consisted chiefly of soldiers directing politicians, and not of politicians directing soldiers. The French tradition seems to have a power of producing from time to time a civilian ruler with something at least of the best military spirit; and some such element may be found in Clemenceau as it was found in Carnot. But we should not desire to see even Clemenceau override Foch and Pétain, which, for the rest, we do not fancy would be an easy thing to do. The denunciation and arrest of Caillaux was a historic and (as our mean modern politics go) a heroic act; but Clemenceau, the hero of it, would certainly be the last to pretend that it bulked in history like the battle of the Marne or the defense of Verdun. The great captains, whose creative opportunism and instantaneous imagination effect successes of this kind in the field should obviously prevail in a war-council even over the greatest statesman.

"The circulation and comparison of information is vital; but a mere autocrat may be too autocratic even when he is a general; we need not say what we think of him when he is not even a soldier, but only a rather lucky politician."

OUR HUNGRY ENEMIES

AMERICANS RUDELY DEPRIVED of apple pie, wheat cakes, hot biscuit, tenderloin steak, and such necessities of life on certain days of the week may at least take a crumb of comfort from learning how their enemies are faring. Nobody has starved to death in Germany as far as reported, but the plain living over there is so very plain that there really ought to be a much higher grade of thinking if the old saw has any truth in it. It may be, of course, that their low thinking is artfully meant to make us think they are living high. Their own newspapers, however, prove the contrary. That privation, amounting in many cases to something very like starvation, exists in Germany is proved by the report made to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics by Alfred Maylander, who has obtained his facts exclusively from German sources. In general, the report, which is quoted at length by the New York Times, shows that Turkey is actually starving because of the corruption of her own officials and the greed of Germany; that Germany and Austria are not starving, but are having a hard struggle to feed themselves; that Hungary is in better shape than either Germany or Austria, and that Bulgaria, so far as food is concerned, is suffering the least of all the countries covered in the report. It also shows that Germany has failed by a wide margin to live up to her reputation for efficiency in her attempts at food administration, having been obliged to reverse her policies in an effort to remedy in part the fatal results of blundering. It shows conclusively that the civil populations of Germany and Austria are suffering permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food, that the death-rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing, and that growing boys and girls are not getting more than half the nourishment they should have, and that manual laborers are being underfed to about the same extent. This is, of course, due to the rise in the cost of food prices since 1914, a rise which in many cases is almost incredible. The report quotes statistics on this subject published by the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, from which we take a few examples at hazard. Beef has risen 149 per cent., goose—of which the Germans are inordinately fond—372 per cent., tomatoes 500 and green peas 900 per cent., eggs 357 per cent., lard 371 per cent., soap 357 per cent., while bloaters have soared in price 1,700 per cent. Beef, mutton, and pork, we are told, have entirely—or almost entirely—disappeared, while other forms of flesh food are scarce. The report says:

"Even the game and the fish taken by sportsmen are under strict regulation. Civil and military hospitals must be supplied,

and even war-prisoners have game if there is not sufficient beef. A small number of deer and wild boars and the smaller animals and birds killed by huntsmen go to the owners of the preserves. The rest of the bag is divided into halves, one for the local supply, the other for the cities. In Bavaria, two out of three wild boars must be delivered to the commune, also four out of every five hares, pheasants, and partridges after the first five. Maximum prices are fixed for partridge and wild duck.

"Another food-card has been added to the rest, says the

Leipziger Volkszeitung. It is the card for hares, issued in five sections. For a whole hare the entire card must be delivered; for back and legs, four sections; back or legs separately, two each; forelegs, or head, liver, etc., one section each. Every household of one to three persons is entitled to one card.

"Preserved porpoise has been added to the list of edible fish, and some experiments have been made in getting fish from Roumania to the German cities."

Turning to conditions in Austria and Bohemia, we read:

"The food situation in Bohemia is suggested by a memorandum of a commission of the City Council of Prague. This was last September. Of course, conditions have become worse since then. The memorandum was:

"Potatoes are unobtainable.

"The butter ration, during the last year has been only 4.2 ounces per month per family.

"The milk-supply gets steadily worse, both in quantity and

quality. The allowance for each individual is .06 of a quart.

"Sugar supply unsatisfactory, owing to inefficiency of Sugar Office in Vienna and transport difficulties.

"Meat.—The allowance of 900 head of cattle promised has been reduced to 565 head.

"Coal.—Greater Prague before the war used 320 wagon-loads a day. The present supply is 100 loads a day.

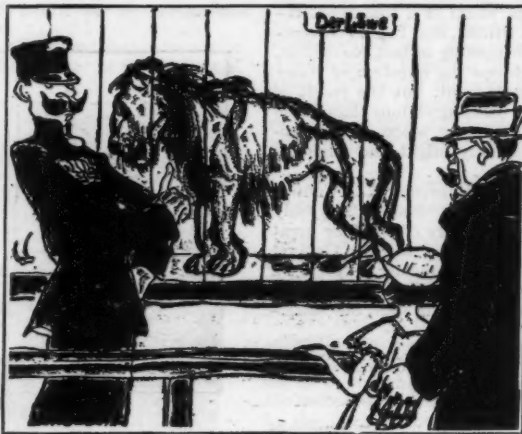
"The results of all this are that a great part of the population suffers from hunger, and the children suffer both physically and morally. The number of child beggars in Prague has gone up to several thousands. The death-rate among the general population is increasing daily. Diarrhea is spreading at an alarming rate in Prague.

"In the same month that this state of affairs was set forth as to Prague by its City Council, Vienna was enjoying a temporarily adequate supply of meat, ranging in price all the way from \$44.21 per hundredweight for 'best' quality to \$18 a hundredweight for emaciated cows that had been used as draught animals. But supply was only a temporary matter, to be followed by a more serious shortage than had preceded it. The supply was due to the killing of the animals because there was no fodder to feed them."

What it means to be the friend and ally of the gentle German

can be seen from the state of Turkey. The report says:

"The suffering of the people in Turkey is not and has not been due to shortage of food crops, for the crops on the whole have been good and the acreage increased, but to the corruption and graft of officials and to the fact that Germany has taken vast quantities of Turkey's supplies away from her. But this greed of Germany to supply her own lack and the extortion of Turkish officials combined have been more than sufficient to reduce the



WISTFUL WISHING.

(The animals in the Berlin Zoo are visibly emaciated.)

KEEPER—"The lion can fell an ox with a blow of its tail!"

LION—"An ox! I wish I could get a chance at a rabbit!"

—Novy Satirikon (Petrograd).



THE GERMANS' PRAYER.

Give us this day our daily potato-card!

—Nebelspalter (Zurich).

people of that country to a far worse condition than that obtaining in any of the other Central Empires, so called. In Germany and Austria the word starvation is still something of a figure of speech. In Turkey it is a word to be taken literally. Profiteering is unrestricted.

"Bread costs eleven times as much as before the war, sesame oil more than thirteen times as much, coal eight times as much, salt eight times as much, beans and tea fifteen times as much, wood six times as much, milk five times as much. Butter at Constantinople is \$2.33 a pound.

"The first distribution of all food-supplies is to the officials—that is, after German agents have taken out what they want to send home."

HOW CONSCRIPTION WORKS IN QUEBEC—Great indignation is expressed by the *Toronto Saturday Night* at what it terms the concerted movement to defeat conscription in Quebec. This widely read Canadian weekly writes:

"With the official figures before one, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there is in the Province of Quebec a concerted movement to defeat the purposes of the Military Service Act. The figures, as issued at Ottawa on February 20, show that the Act up to that date has been the means of obtaining a grand total of 21,978 men, of which number Ontario contributed 9,556, the four Western Provinces 8,729, the Maritime Provinces 1,655, Quebec 2,038, and Imperial recruits 1,227. This situation would be impossible had not those in control weakly bowed to the will of that portion of the French-Canadian element which has been bitterly opposed to conscription from the first, in place of doing their duty as laid down in the Act. Thousands upon thousands of appeals have been piled up for the decision of the Appeal Judges, some thirty thousand for Quebec alone. All of which must retard the work of gathering in the necessary troops, if, indeed, it does not make the situation altogether impossible."

The working of the draft in Quebec does not seem to have been an entire success and the proportion of exemptions must be very much higher than obtains here. Apparently the authorities have only obtained some 2.38 per cent. of the men subject to the draft in Quebec. *The Saturday Night* proceeds:

"According to official figures compiled by the Ottawa Government last summer, there were in the Province of Quebec 119,000 males, single or widowers with no children, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five; that is, men subject to military service under the Act. Of this number we have actually a little more than two thousand in uniform, and at that the English section of the island and city of Montreal has contributed nearly the entire number. It is also interesting to point out that of the four hundred odd thousand recruits obtained for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces as at July 5, 1917, Quebec's total was a trifle over 45,000. These figures speak for themselves. And one may frankly say that our system of draft, so far at least as the Province of Quebec is concerned, is a rank failure, owing chiefly to the loose manner in which the early tribunals dealt with the cases placed before them and later with many of the judges who have listened altogether too attentively to all sorts of impossible excuses offered by men subject to the draft."

PRESIDENT WILSON CHILLS AFRICA

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT IS FELT by intelligent Africans at the negative attitude displayed by the President over the question of Germany's colonies, and her claims to an extended colonial empire in Africa. In the *London African Times and Orient Review*, the editor, Mr. Dusé Mohamed Ali, a well-known Egyptian writer and publicist, says:

"It is with regret that we note the remarks contained in clause five of President Wilson's statement.

"The United States President says: 'A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.'

"We would like to know why Mr. Wilson desires the title of the German Government to be determined, and why—in Africa at least—she is presumed to possess a title. Such title has no validity in fact, except that of the weakness of the population, which made it possible for Germany to occupy the country without encountering armed native opposition. Germany, and, for that matter, other Europeans have no equitable claims whatever in Africa. We have accepted the rule imposed by Europeans, and in the old days Europeans were just, but of late years we have become rather tired of European aggression, restrictions, and segregations. Nevertheless, altho this war was none of our seeking, out of evil good may come to us."

This writer expresses satisfaction with the stand taken by the

British Prime Minister, who recently stated that the German colonies "are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies." He points out that—

"Mr. Lloyd George has clearly stated that the matter must be left in the hands of the natives, who, through their chiefs, have, and have had for centuries, the machinery for dealing with so small a matter as a plebiscite, in which the matter of beads will not enter, as a certain financial adventurer is pleased to state."

Mr. Dusé Mohamed Ali's views on the subject express the view of educated Africans in general. The *Lagos Standard*, a leading organ in southern Nigeria, observes, for instance:

"German aggressive influence, checked in Europe, must necessarily and logically be nipt in the bud in Africa. Deprived of her colonies, as she is now, what else could Germanized Africa hope for but what Germanized Europe is made to hope for? Comparatively speaking, and measured politically, Africa is a small state and her people a weak nation.

"We hope reason and justice may be considered as pledged to Africa, whose peoples are the most wronged, most oppressed, and decidedly the weakest peoples inhabiting this planet. Will this right and claim be denied us?"

EXTRA.

The Kobe Herald.

OFFICE:—No. 23, NANIWA MACHI.

TELEPHONE No. 1335.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1917. 10.00 A.M.

CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

London, Dec. 11.—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-day in the House of Commons that Jerusalem had surrendered after being invested.—*Reuter*.—*Osaka Asahi*.

A LARGE "EXTRA."

This is an exact reproduction of the special edition of the Kobe Herald—a prominent journal in Japan—announcing the fall of Jerusalem. No charge was made for this "extra."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

BEANS—A FOOD FOR WAR AND PEACE



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

DECLARING that a person "doesn't know beans" is equivalent to saying that he knows nothing at all. And yet, speaking of them as an article of food, do most people know beans? That is, do they understand all about them: their origin, where they grow, how nourishing they are, how many varieties exist, how they are grown and prepared for marketing, and whether there are special reasons why people should eat them in this country to-day?

ORIGIN OF THE BEAN—To find out when and where the bean originated takes one back into the dim mists of antiquity. The time as well as the country where it started is uncertain. It may have been China, India, or northern Africa. There are evidences that

the Aztecs used beans. Certainly beans were cultivated and used by the Indians in North America in the days when the first European voyagers came exploring.

BEANS AS A SOIL ENRICHER—Beans, like peas, belong to what is called the *legume* family, which is always characterized by having seeds within a pod. There are many varieties of beans. In addition to the kinds edible by man, there are others which are most desirable as feed for live stock. And what makes the bean one of the most valuable of all crops is the fact that it enriches the very soil in which it grows. Chemistry is outside the province of this article, but it may be mentioned that the bean, more than most other plants, has the power of drawing from the air a specially generous share of nitrogen and replenishing the soil with it after that valuable element has been partially used up by other crops. Thus beans fertilize the soil in which they grow, a fact understood by all who use them and similar plants as a "rotation" crop.

DRIED BEANS—A SOURCE OF PROTEIN SUPPLY—Much might be added about the bean as a soil enricher, or about its special qualifications for stock feed, or even about how appetizing it is as a fresh garden vegetable. But our special study here is the dried, shelled bean, because that is the form in which it feeds most people.

For feed them it does, particularly in furnishing those body-building substances, the proteins, which we recently studied. Dried beans contain more than 22 per cent. of proteins, a far greater proportion than is found in wheat flour or corn-meal, more even than in beef. Thus, as a source of protein supply, it may be seen how valuable a substitute beans are for the meat and other foods which we should save to help win the war.

THE BEAN CROP OF 1917—The total crop of dry, edible beans raised in the United States in 1917 was larger than ever before. It has been estimated at over 16,000,000 bushels, with the largest previous crop at 9,000,000 bushels. The four States producing most beans in 1917 were California, Michigan, New York, and Colorado, in that order. And the four most important kinds of beans raised in these States were Navy (a general term for the medium-sized white bean), Lima, Pinto, and California Pink.

Recently the so-called soy-bean—also known as the soya- or soja-bean—has been much discussed. It is one of the most valuable foods of China and Japan, where it is grown in abundance. A bean of great richness, containing an oil which not only increases its proportion of fat but is also extracted and used commercially, the soy-bean is being grown to an increasing extent in this country. But in quantity of domestic production it does not begin to compare with the four varieties just mentioned.

From the time beans are harvested until they reach the grocery store where you trade, no elaborate processes or special

treatment is required. But the necessary steps of cleaning and sorting serve to illustrate the labor-saving power of modern methods and machinery.

PREPARING BEANS FOR THE MARKET—First of all, the bean plants are gathered by a machine which shears them off just below the surface of the earth. After lying in the field for a short time, they are either piled in stacks or placed in barns. When thoroughly dried, the beans are threshed out of the pods. But there is bound to be much dirt left among the beans themselves, and this is removed at the elevators, to which the beans are now shipped. Ingenious machinery begins the cleaning process. First the beans are shot between huge revolving brushes; next a strong blast of air blows away all the dust and light dirt. After that they are dropped through large sieve-like screens which not only remove the larger, heavier lumps of dirt or bits of pod, but also sort the beans according to size.

In some States the beans are further sorted by being run along a giant picker, consisting of rubber rollers. It is something like a huge clothes-wringer laid on its side. The rollers catch all the beans which have any roughness of surface, the smooth beans passing along untouched. Finally the beans are run along a sloping belt, which separates the flat beans from the round by permitting the latter to roll off.

That finishes the methods by which beans may be classified by machinery. When it is desired to remove beans having spots or similar blemishes, hand-picking is necessary.

After this the beans are ready for distribution (usually in 100-pound sacks) to the wholesalers, then to the retailers, and finally to you.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEANS IN THE WAR—In winning this war beans are going to figure both directly and indirectly. Directly, because our Army and Navy are using vast quantities of them. Indeed, they have contracted for practically the entire white bean crop. And indirectly, because the widespread use of beans at home in place of meat dishes will release that much extra meat for shipment overseas, while at the same time giving much of the nutrition quality of meat. It is no hardship to eat beans. One does not have to be a Bostonian to relish baked beans, and there are other dishes, such as bean loaf, in which this vegetable may figure in the home bill of fare.

THE VALUE OF COLORED BEANS—People should get rid of the notion that colored beans, such as the California pink bean and the Colorado pinto are inferior to white. Analysis has proved them just as nourishing. Some persons have been prejudiced against the pinto bean because of its dark-brown spots. But it is exactly as good as a white bean, and it has been selling at a lower price. Besides, even the spots disappear in cooking. The United States Food Administration, empowered by the provisions of the Food Bill of August 10, 1917, is purchasing through its Grain Corporation last year's entire crop of pinto beans, with a view to distributing them to all markets and keeping their price stable.

Nowadays only the person who truly "doesn't know beans" can fail to perceive this vegetable's value to people at home, to our soldiers, and to the cause for which they battle.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Name as many varieties of beans not mentioned in this article as you can.
2. Can you tell anything about nitrogen and its connection with plant growth?
3. What other plants besides beans are grown as rotation crops for enriching the soil?
4. Name as many members of the legume family as you can.
5. What is meant by an elevator?
6. With the aid of some member of your family give a list of five dishes that can be made from dried beans.
7. Have you ever eaten pinto beans? Do the grocers in your town keep them—dried or canned?
8. How much does a pound of beans cost in your town? A pound of beefsteak?

THE - NATION - AND - THE - WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, and especially designed for High School Use

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND THE WAR

ON THE SAME DAY that Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of our country, John Paul Jones was ordered to take command of the sloop *War Ranger* and sail for France.

He undertook the voyage with an equipment ridiculously meager, pitifully inadequate, and left the shores of America bearing dispatches to the American Envoys in Paris, and carrying also the news of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. The opportune moment had come to fire French imagination with the ideals of America, to persuade France to acknowledge the independence of the American Colonies, and to procure from her, if possible, actual and immediate assistance in money and ships.

The new flag flying from the mast of the *War Ranger* received its first foreign salute as it entered the French harbor. The American commander was most warmly greeted and was aided by the French to fit out a small fleet.

Not many days had elapsed before the *War Ranger* and its companion ships, were cruising in British waters, surprising the defenseless places of the enemy, distracting their attention from our coasts, and winning honors in many a battle for the new-born star-spangled banner. It is very difficult—almost impossible—to exaggerate the importance of the success of the mission of John Paul Jones or to over-estimate the victories of his little fleet. This was the birth and beginning of the American Navy.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY—It is unnecessary to recall to the minds of true Americans the glorious spirit of our Navy that has inspired so many heroic deeds from that day to this. *Old Ironsides* felt its impulse in that short and tragic fight with the *Guerrière*; Perry gave expression to it in his message after the victory on Lake Erie; Farragut enacted it as, lasht to the mast, he passed the forts in Mobile Bay; Dewey echoed it at Manila Bay. And now—to-day—with a responsibility thrust upon our sea-fighters many fold greater, the Navy will prove, nay, has already proved, that its spirit is worthy of the splendid traditions of the past.

THE CALL TO BATTLE—We were a nation unskilled in war, loath to turn back civilization's clock again to the barbarities of battle. We had thought to live and work at peace. The vast machinery of our nation was not the machinery of German militarism, but that of a peace-loving, prosperous people. Then war came. And with a swiftness that astonished Europe the American Navy cleared for action, spread its guard along our coasts, surrounded our heavily freighted merchant vessels and teeming transports with its protecting arms, and with lightning speed quietly took its place by the great, grim fighting ships of Britain.

READY FOR DUTY—On May 4, 1917, a flotilla of American torpedo-boat destroyers entered an Irish harbor—the first of the American sea-forces to reach Europe following our declara-

tion of war on Germany. The voyage had been hard and stormy, and men and officers had fought the heavy waves almost without respite from the very start of the trip. So it was with considerable sympathy that the British commander to whom the flotilla had been ordered to report approached the young American officer in charge and inquired:

"When will you be ready for duty?"

"We are ready now, sir," was the prompt reply; and these swift ships at once began their work of hunting down submarine pirates.

The reply of the young American officer typifies the spirit of our American Navy to-day. Never in all the stirring and heroic history of the Navy have American war-vessels been better prepared to meet the enemy or quicker to take up their hazardous tasks. The story of what has been accomplished by our Navy is a story so marvelous that it ought to stir the pulse of every American and make him prouder than ever of our gallant ships and splendid men.

ONE YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENT

—The gigantic growth of the American Navy is all the more notable when we realize that most of it has taken place during the year since we declared war. This statement seems hardly credible, but the recorded figures tell the tale: On March 12, 1917, the President announced that American merchant vessels entering the war-zone would be armed for defense against submarines; and on March 14 the first ship armed, the *Campana*, was fitted out with guns. At that time the United States had about 300 war-vessels in service. There are now more than three times as many ships in naval service as there were a year ago. Besides this, American merchantmen have been armed for defense against the submarines, fitted with guns, manned by naval gunners. The record made by these armed guards in their battles with the submarines is not the least notable chapter of this war.

To bring this fleet into being required ships, guns, ammunition, men, and provisions in vast quantities. Our own mercantile marine, unlike that of Great Britain, was, unfortunately, not large enough to have created for its own purposes the extensive shipbuilding facilities that have made this particular problem comparatively easy for our Allies.

Contracts were given early in the war for every destroyer American yards could build. When, in the early autumn, the necessity arose for building a very large number of additional destroyers, there was not a vacant way for them in the country. Speed was everything, as indeed speed is to-day the greatest necessity of the war. Not only were there not enough ways for the ships, and in many cases no ground in the shipyards to build such ways, but there were not, to take one single

(Continued on page 125)

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY



I wish to extend a word of personal greeting to the great army of boys and girls in the High Schools of America who are studying the series of articles on "The Nation and the War" that are being written under the personal direction and supervision of Dr. Philander P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education. I can indorse most heartily lessons of this kind. They stimulate patriotism while they impart information.

The problems, which challenge the best in your fathers, will soon be your problems, for upon the younger generation now in school will soon devolve many duties and responsibilities we must face in building the world anew after the war is over.

I want you to know more about the forces that are fighting for your freedom, for a peace that will be permanent and in which all peoples may dwell in safety. The more you learn about the Navy—your Navy—the greater will be your pride in its mighty ships and gallant men; and the more will you be inspired by the ideals for which it is fighting.

A republic like ours depends upon the patriotism and intelligence of its citizenship. By earnest study of our Government and its agencies you will be preparing yourself for that high service to your country and mankind which is the best test of the American citizenship you will soon inherit.

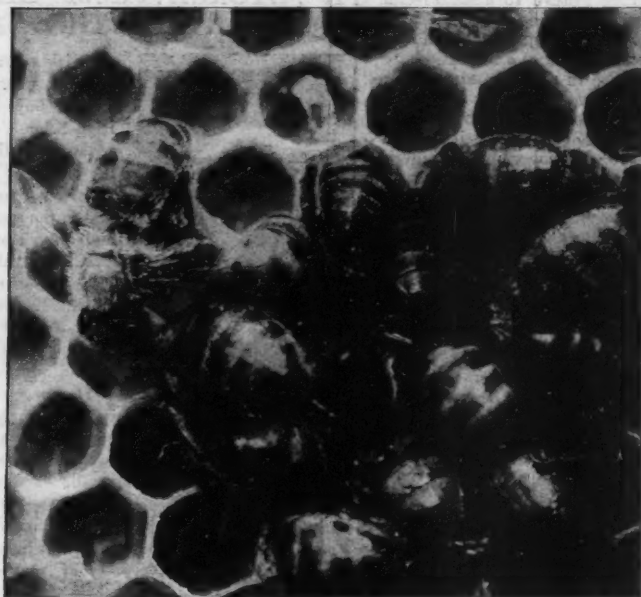
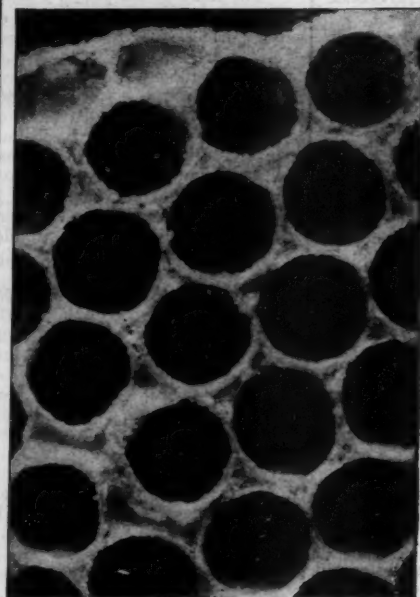
Joseph Daniels

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE BEE NOT A GEOMETRICIAN

THE WONDERFUL ABILITY of the bee as a practical geometer has been extolled by naturalists time out of mind. How on earth does the "little busy" one manage to construct cells of accurately hexagonal section, which pack perfectly together with no waste space? According to Editor Bigelow, of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., February), the bee does nothing of the kind. She builds roughly circular cells which, being of plastic wax, assume the hexagonal form when squeezed tightly together. The geometrical wonder here is physical law, and not the brain of the bee. Mr. Bigelow

from between the body scales and pack them into circles as crude as a child would make when she makes her mud pies. Under the microscope there is here no symmetry nor beauty, but only the crudest kind of work. The bee heaps up these pellets one after another, and the action of a physical law, and that action only, does the rest. She is as little responsible for the hexagonal form as she is for the movements of a planet. Through unthinkable ages honey-bees have been making crude cylinders of wax, but they never yet have been able to make a hexagon, nor to learn how to make one. In making this statement I claim no originality. Long ago Cheshire and Cowan said practically the same thing, but somehow their



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Guide to Nature," Sound Beach, Connecticut.

"THE HONEY-BEE DESERVES NOT ONE PARTICLE OF CREDIT FOR MAKING A BEAUTIFUL HEXAGON."

"All she does is to make a cylinder of wax, and a mighty crude one at that." Then she keeps going into the cell "like a gun swab" and "pushes out the sides," and "it is this pressure on the sides, with not the slightest intent nor skill on the bee's part, but purely the effect of a mathematical law, that makes the hexagon."

admits that the practical bee-keepers do not agree with this view of the case. They cling to a belief in the bee as a hexagonal geometrician, despite the fact that some of the older standard writers on bee-culture, as quoted by Mr. Bigelow, seem to have entertained practically his opinion. He says in substance:

"In making the comb the honey-bees never work in hexagons, but always in circles. Poets and philosophers have for ages expressed admiration for the wonderful skill of the bee in making angles and perfect hexagons in their comb-cells. There are two errors in such commendations. First, the bee does not voluntarily make hexagons. The hexagons are the result of physical laws. They have nothing to do with the 'intent' of the bee, nor has the intent of the bee anything to do with them. Secondly, they are not perfect. Careful measurement of the various cells has shown that there is variation, due to difference in the size of adjoining cells. At one time it was thought that there could be no better standard of measurement than these hexagons. The honey-bee deserves not one particle of credit for making a beautiful hexagon. All she does is to make a cylinder of wax, and a mighty crude one at that. Bees in series—that is, one after another—take the little plates of wax secreted

statements seem to flee from our modern thought of the honeycomb.

"The edge of the honeycomb, built wholly by bees, is never hexagonal nor angular. The side is a curve and the cells immediately on that curve are spherical at their bottom and circular at their rim. All solitary bees work in circles. He that gives the matter consideration will naturally feel that the hexagons of the honey-bee's comb are associated with something beyond and outside of biological law."

In short, Mr. Bigelow asserts, the bee has not learned to make hexagons, but she crowds so much into a little space that the sides of the cells are flattened, and the cells become hexagonal. Only three forms, he reminds us, can be put together without interstices—the square, the triangle, and the hexagon. If the honey-bee could afford space she would make all her cells circular, as she does for the queen, when she takes plenty of room. The cells at the edge of the comb, where there is no pressure, are always circular, never hexagonal. He goes on:

"As pointed out years ago by Cowan, an English investigator, these cells behave mutually like soap-bubbles, which when

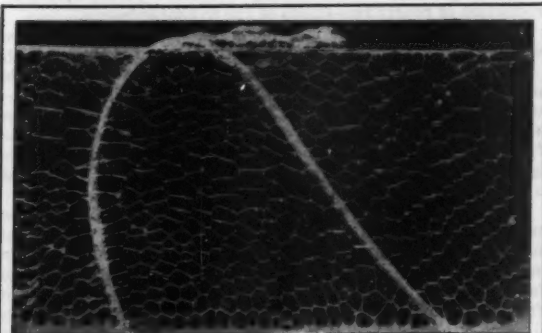
isolated are round; but if they touch each other the united films form a perfectly flat wall. - If there are many, those in the center will be hexagonal, while those on the outside will have their free sides curved.

"After the bees have manipulated the wax they press it down in a crowded, irregular mass, which, under a microscope, looks about like a mass of mortar slumped off from the hod of the carrier. Then the bees scoop out the wax into little holes, and that scooping manifests itself as vestigial, circumstantial evidence in the pittings all over the queen-bee cell which give it its peanut-shell roughness. Regarding this Cowan says:

"As the wax is scooped out it is put on the side walls, which are thereby thickened, and give the mouth of the cell a circular form, in all stages of its progress. Many cells are found into which a bee can not enter, but as the wax is always added to the top edge she has only to work down inside a very little way, and we presume she does much in the same way that a bricklayer would do when building a chimney from the outside, into which he could not introduce his whole body."

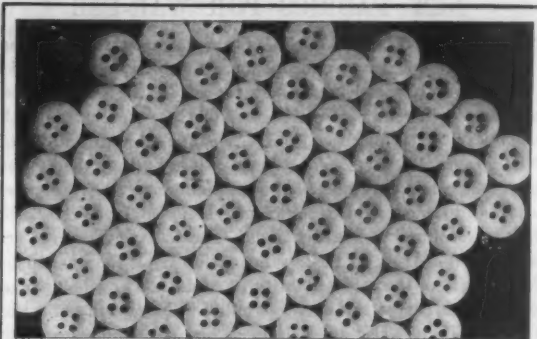
"But the bee is a scraper, as is the mason when he builds a chimney or makes a cement-and-stone wall. She keeps piling up the end of a cylinder and then constantly goes into her cylinder and scrapes the sides to make them thin. It is this going in that does the hexagonal work and is the exact equivalent of what I did when I prest a solid on the soap-bubbles. She does more than scrape. Her body is covered with hair, even feathers one might almost call them when they are viewed under a microscope. She is like a gun-swab, and when she pushes into that cell she pushes out the sides. If there is only one cell, as in the case of the queen-bee cell, the pushing out of the sides makes a cylinder, but there are other bees making other cells, and they are close to this, and it is this pressure on the sides, with not the slightest intent nor skill on the bee's part, but purely the effect of a mathematical law, that makes the hexagon. As Cheshire told us years ago, 'The geometrical relations which embellish the wax tracery of the bee are the necessary result of her mode of proceeding. And mathematics is no more her endowment than it is that of the soap and water we have been considering. These wonders come because the whole creation is founded and sustained by the great Geometer, whose laws of weight and measure neither falter nor vary, so that, for the advantage of man, the experience and observation of the past make him the prophet of the future.' And Cheshire proceeds to make it perfectly plain that a single cell made by a honey-bee is always circular. The queen cell is an example of this. 'It is circular—the typical form—in cross-section, because it is built alone, and is made to grow with the growth of the grub it contains.'

"If a number of wax cups, such as are supplied by the manufacturers for queen-cell starters, are placed compactly together and then warmed until the wax is plastic, and into each one of these is thrust a small circular brush, so as to push out the interior, the cups will, by the pressure of the brush, become hexagonal in outline.



NOT THE BEE'S PLAN. BUT NATURE'S.

Soap-bubbles blown between pieces of glass lose their circular shape. If the pressure were uniform the sides would form perfect hexagons.



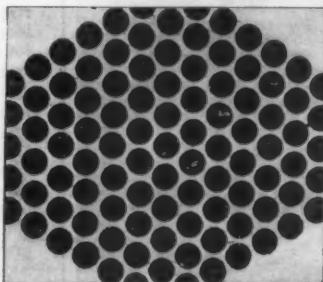
CIRCLES GROUP IN SIXES AND SEVENS.

Any circular objects massed have six surrounding each.

"The optical-illusion hexagons on the surface of any growing honeycomb disappear the moment they are examined with eyes wide open. Take a collection of circular dots, or look at the ends of a pile of lead-pencils with the eyes partly closed and looking through the eyelashes, and immediately they all become hexagonal. The appearance is really all owing to imperfect eyes. It is an optical illusion. All growing honeycomb held at a distance or reduced by photography will show the thing dimly.

Examine the comb with clear, strong light and under a pocket lens of an inch focus, and every one of those hexagons will vanish and the comb will become a plane of circles.

"I have examined hundreds of specimens of natural honeycomb made wholly by the bees, and as many others of the beginning of artificial comb foundation, from the moment when the first masticated particle of wax was placed on the ridge, but without a single exception I have found that the bees worked circularly or spherically. In such cases, like comb built between the top of the frame where there is room for only one or two rows of cells, or on the edge of the honeycomb next to the attachment to the wood, the cells invariably are circular in outline."



ALL IS NOT HEXAGONAL THAT SEEMS

Look at these circles with the eyes nearly closed, and you will see why the circular cells on the surface of a growing honeycomb give an optical illusion of six-sidedness.

NON-FLAMING CELLULOID FROM JAPAN

The usefulness of celluloid as a substitute for ivory, starched linen, bone, tortoise-shell, and other materials is lessened by its inflammability. Considerable interest has therefore been aroused by the non-combustible, or at least slow-burning, celluloid that has been invented by a professor in a Japanese university. A company has been formed, it is said, to manufacture it. As we read in a paragraph sent by Consul-General Seidmore from Yokohama to the *Commerce Reports* published by the Department of Commerce at Washington:

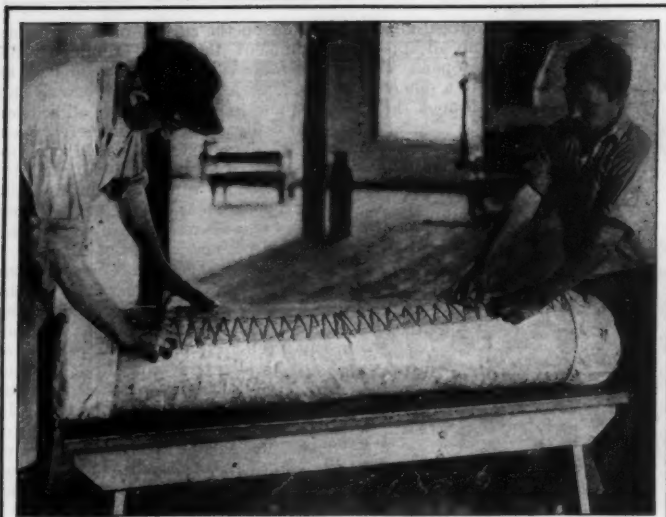
"The factory buildings are now in course of construction, and it is planned to begin in April of this year, or soon after, the manufacture of waterproof cloth, and composition tiles, buttons, and insulators. As soon as machinery ordered in the United States arrives, the manufacture of imitation leather, linoleum, stained glass, marble, lacquers, and varnishes will be started.

"While not perfectly fireproof, this product requires considerable heat to kindle it and burns very slowly."

The new material is made from the soy-bean, which the Japanese have found so widely useful, and, according to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch's* condensation of a description appearing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), the process includes the use of formalin to produce a durable, horn-like substance. It is said that the Japanese product is cheaper than the more combustible celluloid to which we are accustomed, and is in many ways preferable to it.

NEW FABRICS FOR WAR-USE

THE DEVELOPMENT of our military resources has created a demand for all sorts of fabrics, some of which must have such unusual properties that it has been necessary to invent new varieties of textiles, together with the machinery for turning them out. A contributor to *The Textile World Journal* (New York, February 9) says that the manner in which certain branches of the textile industry have been readjusted to meet emergency demands is no less remarkable than the volume of the demands. For instance, the requirements of the Army and Navy for cotton duck soon exhausted the capacity of the cotton industry, and duck is now being made by tire-cloth, carpet, and even silk mills. The capacity of carded woolen mills has also been drained, and carpet mills are now helping out with knitting yarns and blankets. Some of the silk mills have had to help with cartridge cloths, and some of them



A SILK GOWN FOR THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGE OF A BIG GUN.

may soon be producing cotton-warp worsted shirtings. The writer goes on:

"A year ago the production of wool hosiery and underwear was hardly large enough in this country to warrant its designation as a separate branch of the knit-goods industry, but to-day it has assumed decided importance, and there is not the slightest doubt but that a considerable proportion of this broadened demand for wool-knit goods will remain of a permanent character. Add to the machine knitting the enormous amount of hand knitting that is being done by our patriotic women, and we have a wool-knit goods industry of imposing size. . . .

"Not all of the fabrics that may well be classed as new war-textiles are of an unusual character. Some of them, like knitted and woven puttees, leather substitutes, gas-mask cloth and camouflage cloth, simply involve new uses of old fabrics, but to adapt them to their new uses some of these fabrics have undergone radical modifications. The use of mercerized cotton for airplane cloth and of narrow cotton webbings for leather strapping are entirely new developments in this country. Linters have long been used for cotton, but never in the enormous quantities required by modern warfare; so enormous, in fact, that it has stimulated a record-breaking production of this short fiber from one of the smallest cotton crops of recent years. The use of silk noils for cartridge and shell cloths is not novel, but it is a new experience to have the country's total production of silk noils and of a large part of its spun silk utilized for such purposes. The enormous increase in demand for absorbent cotton, gauze cloths, and similar hospital supplies is also a feature of warfare on the present large scale.

"One of the most important of the new war-demands affecting the textile industry, and one that may have large trade

possibilities of a permanent character, is the extensive substitution of cotton webbing for leather strapping. This idea was borrowed evidently from the British Army, for such fabrics have been used by the British for belts since 1908. The British have also made extensive use of wide webbings and duck for haversacks, pouches, and stretcher coverings, and similar uses are being made of the same fabrics in this country. The scarcity and high price of leather have necessitated these comparatively new uses of cotton ducks and webbings, and similar causes promise to give them a broad and permanent market after the war is over."

For the first time in the history of warfare, says the writer, the cotton industry is being called upon to furnish a variety of fine fabrics. War-demands now fill in the gaps made by decreased civilian consumption. At present, comparatively few spindles and looms are employed upon airplane, balloon, and gas-mask cloths, but if the plans for an enormous air fleet materialize, and we put into the field an army of 3,000,000 men, the demands for fine fabrics will be enormous. There is no close similarity between the three classes of fabrics mentioned, excepting that they require comparatively fine yarns. We read further:

"In the same class may be listed a variety of open-work fabrics, such as marquisesettes, which have been used as substitutes for mosquito netting and also for camouflage work; they might well be dubbed camouflage cloths. If Washington officials responsible for the purchase of these goods were less reticent about their use it would probably be found that the major portion of the marquisesettes and similar fabrics is to be utilized for overhead and side screens as a camouflage for gun positions and for hiding large bodies of troops. Millions of yards of such fabrics have been utilized by the English and French for this purpose, the top of the screenings being crudely painted in such a manner that aviators mistake them for grass, foliage, or earth. The contracts placed in this country since the war started for fabrics of this character aggregate many hundred thousand yards, and, as soon as large bodies of our troops are in action, demands are certain to be very much larger.

"Were it not for the fact that Irish and Scotch linen manufacturers are unable to take care of more business for airplane fabrics it is doubtful whether the production of cotton substitutes would have been undertaken. Flax, because of its length in line yarns, and particularly of its strength and lack of stretch, is the fabric *par excellence* for airplane wings. Probably it will continue to be used by all of the Allies for the wings of battle and bombing planes, for which extremes of strength are requisite. At all events, the mercerized cotton airplane cloths now being made in this country are destined for use only on practise and scout planes. Some idea of the enormous yardage of airplane fabrics required by the Allies may be gained from the fact that linen looms in Belfast, Ireland, and vicinity are working on orders aggregating 50,000,000 yards, taking the production of nearly two-thirds of the available looms.

"Official tests of these new mercerized cotton fabrics prove beyond the question of a doubt that they can be made with a factor of safety for strength several times greater than is demanded by the specifications. Whether this will result in a more general use of such fabrics for all varieties of planes remains to be seen, but it is a possibility. All airplane fabrics, whether of linen or cotton, are 'doped' with a special preparation designed to eliminate stretch. Experiments are also being made to give fabrics a fire-resistant treatment.

"Balloon fabrics are made of straight silk, of straight cotton, and in cotton and silk combinations. Silk, it may be stated, has proved to be entirely unsuited for airplane fabric, because under tension it soon loses its come-back qualities. Under 'fatigue tests' silk and cotton act similarly up to a certain point, after which the cotton yarn or fabric is unchanged, whereas the silk steadily weakens. If it were not for this shortcoming, silk, because of its great strength, its lightness, and its long fiber, would make an ideal airplane fabric. A long-fibered fabric is of particular advantage for such uses because it is less likely to rip and tear when riddled with bullets.

"An extremely unique silk fabric has been developed and

patented . . . which may overcome the known shortcomings of silk, and may prove superior to any airplane fabric produced previously. This fabric is built up with narrow taffeta ribbons, a sufficient number of ribbons to form the desired width being laid said by side, while ribbons of similar construction are then interlaced with the ribbon units running at right angles to those in the bottom fabric; in other words, it is a plain basket weave, the units being ribbons instead of yarns; these are then basted on a plain cloth and subsequently stitched on a sewing-machine, with the effect that, for a fabric made of ribbons an inch wide, there is a resultant fabric made up of inch squares. A bullet fired through such a fabric will produce a tear that will extend no farther than the sides of any given square. Such a fabric will stand a 'fatigue test' as well as any linen or mercerized cotton fabric, and it is stated that it is fifty per cent. lighter and about one hundred per cent. stronger than the best mercerized cotton airplane cloth."

The principal novelty in woolen fabrics, the writer goes on to say, is in the allowance of a considerable amount of adulteration. He proceeds:

"When it became evident that the wool situation was to be acute, not only from a price standpoint, but also on account of scarcity and with the propaganda so general for conservation, the arguments in favor of a cheaper material were listened to, with the final result that certain adulterants were incorporated in the specifications, altho in the case of shoddy officials were very careful to see that a more euphonious term was used and in its place, after long consultation with authorities in the trade and after innumerable suggestions the term 'reworked wool' was generally adopted and incorporated in the specifications."

TREES TO KEEP THE SNOW BACK

RAILROADS THAT HAVE BEEN BUILDING expensive snow-sheds or fences are finding out that well-placed rows of trees are often quite as effective and vastly cheaper. Farmers have for many years controlled snow about their farmsteads in this way. The board panels that have been commonly used by the railroads are expensive, and in the winter with the big snow they often prove more of a detriment than a help. The trees can be planted so as to be effective under the most severe conditions, and after they are planted and given a good start the cost of upkeep is slight. Says W. C. Palmer, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington, February):

"The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (better known as the Soo) Railway have gone into the tree-planting with a vim. Beginning in 1914, they have already planted trees along 250 miles of their right of way, and they have 70 miles more ready to plant in the spring of 1918. Their plan is to prepare and plant 100 miles of right of way each year. So far the tree-planting on the Soo Railway has been in North Dakota, but next year some tree-planting will be done to protect the right of way in Wisconsin.

"The tree-planting is under the supervision of T. A. Hoverstad, Agricultural Commissioner for the Soo road, but formerly superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in North Dakota, where he lectured to the farmers on how to protect their homes from snow and wind by tree-planting. In the early nineties Mr. Hoverstad planted two experimental forest plantations in western Minnesota for the University of Minnesota, the earliest work of this kind done in this section. His long experience in forestry work has been a good preparation for the work on the railroad.

"In this work the first problem that came up was getting the trees planted. One man can set about a hundred trees a day by hand, and at that the trees were not always set in the best way. Mr. Hoverstad solved this problem by inventing a tree-planter. With this three men can average 8,000 trees a day with a gasoline consumption of eight to ten gallons for the tractor. This is as many trees as eighty men could set in a day by hand. . . .

"The next problem was what kind of trees to plant. In this connection one must remember that these trees are to be planted to protect railroad-cuts, which means that they will be planted on hills and knolls and that these are often gravelly and usually covered with a thin soil. Willows will grow under these conditions and their nature of growth is such that they check the

wind and so stop the snow. Several kinds were tried out. The laurel-leaved willow has proved the hardiest and is the one that will be used most extensively in North Dakota. . . .

"The fifty-foot right of way on each side of the track was found to be too narrow for effective tree-planting, so now seventy-five feet in addition are being bought on the north and west sides of cuts, and fifty feet additional for the south and east sides. The trees are set three to four feet apart in rows eight feet apart. The land that is in native sod is given two years' preparation and that which has been in cultivation is given one year's preparation before the trees are planted.

"A nursery has been started and the trees are being raised for the railway planting. So far most of the trees have had to be bought from nurseries. Many of these old trees have been secured at from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per thousand. The trees from the railroad nursery have done the best, which is probably explained by the fact that it is on sandy land and under the same climatic conditions as those under which the trees are to grow.

"The trees are taken in refrigerator-cars to the cuts where they are to be planted. In this way it has been found possible to keep the trees dormant until July. The cars are placed at



By courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

HOW THE TREES HOLD THE SNOW.

the nearest railroad-station and the trees hauled out to the cuts and heeled in until needed for planting.

"This tree-planting is encouraging many farmers along the right of way to plant trees. One of the drawbacks in successful tree-planting is often that the land is not properly prepared. Any one who observes the way the trees on the right of way are planted can readily learn how to do it on adjoining farms. There is no patent on the tree-planter, so any one may make and use it.

"While most of the tree-planting has been done in North Dakota, it is also needed on the cleared land in the States originally wooded. Mr. Hoverstad is advocating buying the extra right of way before the land is cleared. It does not cost much then and the trees are already on it. After the land is cleared it becomes much more expensive and difficult to buy, and then it must be planted."

The writer estimates that the cost of protecting a mile of track with trees is only \$400, whereas a fence costs \$1,600, besides the annual expense of taking it down and putting it up, and the depreciation. In the case of the trees, of course, there will need to be some replanting and the trees will need to be cultivated three or four years. The trees when three or four years old and planted properly will thereafter furnish effective protection. To quote the concluding paragraph:

"It will be seen that the tree-planter has done much toward making the tree-planting a success, and such tree-planting is proving an effective method of keeping railroad-cuts free

from snow, even in the winter with the big snows. Without the increased efficiency which these planters make possible tree-planting on a large scale would have been so laborious as to be practically prohibitive. By using the tree-planters large areas are covered in short time."

THE SENSES OF THE BLIND

THE OPINION HAS BEEN WIDE-SPREAD that the loss of one sense by the blind is compensated by greater power in the remaining ones. Thus a blind person is supposed to have very sensitive hearing and touch, and one who is both blind and deaf is believed to have the sense of touch in a peculiarly acute form. Dr. J. Ioteyko, formerly chief of the psychophysiological laboratory of the University of Brussels, tells us in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 13-20) that recent experiments place this belief in a new light, altho they do not literally support it. It is not true, in an exact physiological sense, he says, that a blind person has sharper hearing than a seeing one; but it is true that he is generally better able to make use of his ears, because his limitations have taught him methods of doing so. The effect is psychological. The blind person is in a condition to make better use of the impressions that his remaining senses furnish him. For instance, the writer tells us, the blind have no superior sensitiveness of touch, but they do excel in what he calls "tactile memory," which is very feeble in the seeing. To quote and condense:

"We continually convert our tactile images into visual images, the former being much less stable, probably for lack of exercise. In the blind, the persistence of tactile images must be assumed. Their tactile education, continued and persistent, enriches the brain with innumerable tactile forms that constitute a museum of memories. In favor of this supposition we have the happy influence exerted in the education of the blind by modeling, which enables them to interpret exterior objects in form, esthetic value, and significance.

"In young blind persons the memory of attitudes is well developed. As a general thing, they can reproduce satisfactorily lines and angles that they are caused to draw and can reassume different attitudes given to their limbs. In the muscular education of the blind, the Italian physiologist (Treves) recommends certain movements of the large joints, for he recognizes that muscular sensation is greater for the articular systems whose movements have the greatest range and speed.

"In fine, altho the sensorial acuteness of touch and hearing is no more developed in the blind than in the seeing, the superiority of these two senses is attested in them by a more considerable degree of sensorial attention, and also probably by a more persistent and more faithful sensorial memory.

"We may divide the blind into two distinct groups. On the one hand are those endowed with great intellect and will, who struggle to emancipate themselves from the gloom into which they are plunged. If these have had also an adequate education, they will doubtless develop their remaining senses to a degree unattainable by the seeing. To this group belong Laura Bridgman, Helen Keller, Marie Heurton, etc., among blind deaf-mutes, and many intelligent blind persons who reach a high stage of mental culture.

"As for the second class, it includes individuals naturally of slight intelligence and feeble will. They remain within their limits; the absence of a sense is a decisive obstacle in the path of their development, and the remaining senses have no occasion for exercise, so that they remain inferior. A good education may indeed remedy these defects by awaking the subjects from the torpor and stimulating their curiosity. Probably the ranks of the blind, and especially the blind children who fill the various institutions, are chiefly composed of this kind of subjects.

"Here, as elsewhere, there has been confusion between the individual and the collective method of research. A few observations on exceptional blind persons have led to erroneous generalization; and we have thus put forward the principle of vicarious sense-action. Later, experiments on a large number have negated this principle. It remains intact, as we have seen, but it is psychological in order. At the same time, we can see the enormous importance of giving an appropriate education to the blind."

A TWIN WATER-SUPPLY

WHY SHOULD WE SPEND VAST SUMS to make our city water fit to drink and then use it for putting out fires, flushing sewers, running hydraulic motors, and so on? A very large proportion of our "drinking-water" is now used for purposes where ordinary brook or pond water would suffice. Why not have two kinds of water—keep the drinking-water for drinking and use the other kind for other purposes? This is what is contemplated in what is sometimes called the "dual system" of water-supply. It is expensive because of the double system of piping, but in certain cases this is more than offset by the decreased cost of purification. It is especially recommended for the cities of eastern Massachusetts by Robert J. Thomas, superintendent of the water-works at Lowell, Mass. Writes Mr. Thomas in *Municipal Engineering* (Chicago):

"Many of these cities have no available sources of supply large enough to meet their constantly growing needs, and the prospect confronting them is indeed anything but encouraging. The local streams and lakes which offered a natural means of supply are either too small or have been polluted from various causes. Some cities are using these impure waters after filtration. Other cities are getting a meager supply of ground-water by means of driven wells, but as a permanent, stable supply both are mere makeshifts and can not prove satisfactory or sufficient in the long run. Especially is this criticism true of driven wells or ground-water supplies, for altho the water is of good quality, it is too limited in quantity to furnish an adequate supply for manufacturing, street-sprinkling, fire-extinguishment, sewer-flushing, power, etc.

"Vast sums of money are expended to make water potable, and then it is applied to the extinguishment of fires, flushing sewers, and various like purposes, altogether a different use than that for which it was rendered suitable at a considerable cost. This is certainly not in the line of efficiency or economy.

"A consideration of these facts must convince any one of the prudence, economy, and wisdom of conserving the good water for the purpose for which nature intended it, and supply for manufacturing and fire-service purposes a water which can be obtained at much less cost. In other words, another system of water-works should be built and separate pipes laid to convey water for many of the uses for which purified water is now consumed.

"This means what is sometimes called a 'dual system,' and is objected to on account of its alleged excessive cost. The word 'alleged' is used advisedly, because no thorough study has ever been made of comparative costs.

"It is undoubtedly true that the cost of laying two mains would be greater than laying one main of equal carrying capacity, and that two service pipes would enhance the expense for supplying water, but it does not follow that a dual system would require double the outlay of a single system, as some people maintain. For instance, large reservoirs at high elevations and large pumping plants are the outcome of the demands of underwriters for extreme high pressure for fire extinguishment, and are not necessary for the supplying of water for domestic or commercial use. . . .

"The point of this discussion is that when cities having a practically complete water-works system, both for public and private service, are forced to improve the quality of the water supplied because of its menace to public health, instead of undertaking to purify their old supply, procuring a new and safe source adequate to supply their total consumption, plans should be made for the design and erection of an additional system for supplying a pure, wholesome water for drinking, culinary, and laundry purposes. The first cost of construction would not then appear so appallingly large and the cost of operation would figure out to be less than the cost of maintaining and operating a huge single plant with its attendant large expenditures for filtration and purification of the quantity of water needed for every use; also, pumping all the water against high pressure for fire-service when only a small portion of it is consumed for that purpose would be avoided."

Probably the best plan of a dual water-works system, Mr. Thomas thinks, would be to build a separate system for fire-service and operate the old plant, with modifications, for all other purposes.

LETTERS - AND - ART

"WASHINGTON CROSSING THE RHINE"

SUSPICION IS THE WORD now written upon much of the German contribution to our culture. The trouble is that we are coming to find the ulterior purposes of *Kultur* underneath what has been innocently taken as intended for a free or grateful gift. The statue of Frederick that we reproduced last week is not a very clever disguise, but what shall we say of one of our famous historical paintings—"Wash-

great painting aroused only curiosity at that time. Revival of the matter now, with indisputable proofs, may cause a greater sensation. Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, writing in the *New York Times*, tries to mollify any patriotic indignation over the 'imposition' by emphasizing the unquestioned loyalty of Leutze to American principles and institutions and by finding 'something oddly prophetic in his using the Rhine background for his famous picture—that is, that the spirit of Washington, in



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE."

Now discovered to depict a crossing of the Rhine instead. The artist, tho an American citizen, painted it while staying in Germany. The American flag is an anachronism, as it was non-existent at the time of the incident here commemorated.

ington Crossing the Delaware"? He has made that perilous journey in millions of American homes for the past two generations and no one suspected that he was actually crossing the Rhine. The revelation which is made by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* may be regarded as "disconcerting" by them, but the famous picture will probably encounter harder epithets than that one as the new knowledge spreads. The irony of it all now is that the painter, Emanuel Leutze, tho of German birth, was "an exceedingly patriotic American." The *Globe-Democrat* backs up its case with these further facts and predicts some drastic consequences:

"The picture was painted on the banks of the Rhine instead of the Delaware and all the figures were Germans of the neighborhood. Leutze had taken infinite pains to reproduce the face of Washington and to copy with exactness the Colonial uniform. But in spite of such pains, the flag is that of a later date. Captious critics have also found Washington's posture in the boat a reflection on the discretion of that eminent patriot. They argue that Washington never rocked the boat and that he would not have imperiled a life that meant so much to America by standing up in a boat passing between floating blocks of ice. But the revelation of the Teutonic scenery and posing for the

making democracy safe for the world, will yet cross the Rhine.' The obvious answer to this is that it represents Washington crossing the Rhine in the wrong direction. Washington was bent on the capture of some Germans and was not retreating from any.

"There may be agitation for a brand-new painting by a native American, using the real Delaware and Sons of the American Revolution as models and correcting the flag error. But our first duty is to concentrate on driving Germans across the Rhine in the other direction, boats or no boats."

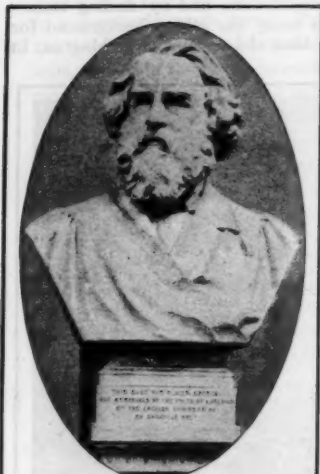
Dr. B. J. Cigrand writes in the *New York Times* of the manner of painting the picture:

"Leutze actually painted the picture on the banks of the Rhine, and German soldiers posed for the leading figures.

"Some years ago, while visiting Germany, I journeyed to the old homestead of the artist who gave us the picture of one of the telling victories of the American Revolution. The keeper of the old place told me that Leutze came to Düsseldorf in 1841, and not long afterward he began the picture of 'Washington Crossing the Delaware.' I was told that the artist sat on the banks of the Rhine and for many days made a careful study of the flow of the stream and outlined its banks."

AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE ABBEY

ASIDE FROM SHAKESPEARE, what great Englishman have we honored with a statue in our country? Bobbie Burns, the Scotsman, sits with a wrapt, upward-gazing glance at the clouds from his pedestal along the Mall in Central Park; Ireland doubtless has its memorial here, and patriotic societies from the continent of Europe have dotted our land here and there with dubious ornaments. In times like these when the Entente is to be sealed the tighter by every spiritual bond, it is brought home to us that we haven't been cousinly with our nearest of kin. Whatever resentments we may have felt in



LONGFELLOW IN THE ABBEY.
Our first man of letters to be so honored. Erected in 1884.

the past over that "certain condescension" that Lowell dilated upon, we are brought up sharp at the present time by the recognition that all the time we were feeling our irritations Britain was granting us a permanent place in the memorials of her great past set up in Westminster Abbey. *The Graphic* (London) brings this home to us by a spread of over two pages recounting the hand America has in the decoration of that pile. No American goes to London without seeing the Abbey, and it is questionable if he doesn't go there first of all. *The Graphic* quotes a pilgrim who records his wander-

ings there oppressed with a feeling of singular remoteness from his native land, when a sudden turn of his head brought the bust of Longfellow into his view, and, as he recalls, he "experienced such a thrill" as he could not describe. "In a flash I felt that I was at home, and my heart warmed toward my English cousins because they had so honored a poet of my native land." *The Graphic* declares that "America has a greater representation in that building than is generally realized." Thus:

"Apart from the bust of Longfellow, which was subscribed for by his British admirers in 1884, and finds its appropriate nook in Poets' Corner, three other illustrious Americans are definitely commemorated in the Abbey. Of these the best-known are George Peabody and James Russell Lowell. To the former there fell a distinction such as no other American has enjoyed: he was temporarily buried within the building which, of all others, is most exclusively reserved for Britain's greatest sons.

"Familiar as Londoners are with the Peabody Buildings of the poorer districts of the metropolis, which are to-day providing comfortable tenement-homes for more than 22,000 artisans and laboring poor, the memory of the great philanthropist whose name they bear is probably becoming dim. Of American birth, the English descent, George Peabody settled in London

as a banker and merchant in 1837, and ere his death in 1869 he had given £500,000 'for the benefit of the poor of London.' Grateful recognition of this noble generosity was experienced by Mr. Peabody in his lifetime, including the freedom of the city of London and a statue of the donor close to the Royal Exchange, near which his business offices were situated; but it was when he died that unique tributes to his memory were paid by high and low. For a month his body was buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey, in which a memorial service was held; and when it was decided to transfer his remains to his native land H. M. S. *Monarch* was specially commissioned by Queen Victoria for that mortuary voyage.

"While George Peabody's brief interment in the Abbey is perpetuated by a simple stone in the floor of the nave, the other two Americans memorialized in the building have more arrestive commemoration. It is singularly appropriate, too, that the fine window and effective medallion head which are Great Britain's tribute to James Russell Lowell should be placed in the Chapter House. He it was who, during his brilliant tenure of office as United States Minister, was more often than any non-native speaker called upon to deliver the oration at great literary occasions. One of the most notable of his addresses of that kind was delivered in the Chapter House, which now contains a dual tribute to his memory.

"Even that occasion, apart from Lowell's speech, was another example of America's connection with the Abbey. It was by the generosity of an American, Dr. Mercer, that the author of 'The Ancient Mariner' at last joined the companionship of his fellow poets. As the gift was made during Lowell's residence in London, he was, naturally, chosen to perform the unveiling ceremony. There was a memorable gathering in the Chapter House that day. By common consent that address ranks high among the finest tributes to the genius of Coleridge.

"With the fourth American commemorated in the Abbey the general public is less familiar. Yet few who are buried or have their monuments here could claim more satisfactory reasons for that distinction than Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, whose

tablet will be found in the south aisle of the choir. Soon after his arrival in England he was seized with a desire to collect data concerning the ancestry of American families. When he died his extracts from parish registers filled nearly ninety folio volumes of more than four hundred pages each!

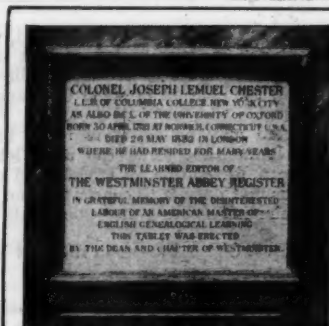
"But Colonel Chester's greatest work as a genealogist was a compilation of 'The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter,

Westminster.' Ten years of careful labor were spent upon this volume, and when it was finished Colonel Chester generously allowed the Harleian Society to issue it as one of its publications. The book is of inestimable value to all biographers, and would alone justify the assertion that its author had no superior among

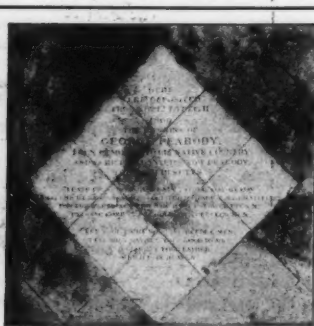


MINISTER LOWELL.

As such he was more a candidate for honors in Westminster than as poet or essayist.



The tablet to Colonel Chester.
TWO AMERICANS THAT ENGLAND HONORS IN THE ABBEY.



The stone to George Peabody.

the genealogists of his time. It was, indeed, meet that his memory should be perpetuated in the building whose annals he had labored so zealously to illumine."

Macaulay named the Abbey "that temple of silence and reconciliation where the enemies of twenty centuries lie buried," and an exemplification of this statement is to be seen in the memorial to Major John André. Mr. Henry C. Shelley, author of the *Graphic* article, writes:

"Major André, it will be recalled, was captured by the Americans when returning, disguised, from an interview with the American general Arnold, who had offered to betray his command to the British. The verdict of history has completely exonerated George Washington for dealing with André as a spy and executing him by hanging; but sympathy with the young officer has created such a revulsion of feeling in his favor that for years past his monument in the Abbey has frequently been decorated with wreaths of American origin. Once it was a small cross of goldenrod, to which a card was attached bearing the inscription: 'Every American schoolboy regrets the fate of Major André.'

"No gift of prophecy is needed to forecast the day when the United States of America will be represented in the Abbey by a monument which shall fittingly immortalize the services of American soldiers who, by the side of their British cousins, helped to make the world 'safe for democracy.'"

OPERAS AND FREAKS

"YOU CAN'T GIVE six-dollar opera in New York without a freak!" It is the reflection on the Chicago opera season here uttered by the man who used to amuse us in the old days almost as much by his racy comments on the habits of New York's music-loving populace as he did by the opera he gave at the Manhattan. At any rate, we felt that the man who made so much musical history in that brief period was always worth listening to when he spoke through the columns of the press, and the *Evening Sun's* musical reporter naturally turned to him for a verdict on the late "Chicago" season. Of course Mr. Oscar Hammerstein doesn't mean "anything derogatory" to Mme. Galli-Curci. By a freak, he explains, he means "something absolutely accidental, something that stands out disproportionately from the rest of the company and on which everything comes to depend." The young Italian singer need not feel that here is the proverbial fly in the ointment that has been poured over her, for the retired impresario goes on:

"Galli-Curci is one of the most miraculous accidents in American operatic history. Your great tenor is just as much an accident. His fame and fortune are born to him with the first sound he utters with his extraordinarily large vocal cords—and, according to my meaning of the word, he is just as much a freak.

"Well, New-Yorkers must have their freaks. They'll pay \$6, \$10, \$20 a seat, if necessary, to hear the opera, so long as it has that freak in it. Over there at the Lexington, from what I can judge, they gave opera of provincial standards. It couldn't possibly measure up to the plan and general quality of opera given in the 'mother house.' But whenever Galli-Curci sang it was a freak-sized audience clamoring for seats at freak prices.

"In the same way, Mr. Campanini knew—for he has learned his lessons—that Melba could draw the crowd for two performances,



LORD HOWE.
As Massachusetts honors this British officer in the Abbey.

ing and acting here in America in haphazard places, and they only need the teaching, the practise, the maturity of operatic life to lift them to big artistic appreciation. Artistic, artistic—not [quoting the law] 'unique and indispensable' to the point of freakishness!

"What will you do with a company of young and thorough artists like that? I admit again New-Yorkers are not educated to pay the full six-dollar prices to hear such a company, no matter how consistently good a group it makes, unless it is adorned with some single, glittering name. What will you do if you can't achieve the top-heavy results which Galli-Curci, for instance, wrought in the Chicago company?

"All right, then. If famous names do nothing but boost the prices, cut out the famous names. Put your faith in the operas themselves—new operas, operas of new schools, of to-day's ideals—and not in the one or two famous singers you may be able to coax to come to you at fabulous prices. Give careful, well-rounded, energetic opera. Give it with a consistent company of young, ambitious, hard workers. And give it at popular prices. You'll have to—and you'll want to. It's been tried before? Yes, and it is ready to be tried again. This time to the utmost.

"That's the sort of operatic competition New York can stand. That's the sort it needs, ought to have. That's the sort that would educate the masses for the 'mother house,' that would train its artists, would stimulate an interest beneficial and never conflicting. And it's not the sort that would allow wild curiosity over one great, accidental gift of voice, to the forgiveness of everything else done shabbily."

A writer to *Musical America* (New York), Mr. Randall Hargreaves, gives a tribute to Galli-Curci that might, if taken to heart, remove the Galli-Curcis from the category of freaks and make them the rule among us:



MONUMENT TO MAJOR ANDRÉ.
"For years past frequently decorated with wreaths of American origin."

and only two; that Mary Garden could pack it with one evening and one afternoon of 'Thais.'"

Mr. Hammerstein was asked if he meant that the star system was altogether harmful in opera, and he answered:

"The freak system. It's a far different thing when you take and make stars of them yourself. That's what I did. With the exception of Melba there was practically no one in my old Manhattan company who had a large, international reputation. That's what it means to be a real impresario; to be able to find the young singers out of your own accord. Find them in an understudy's pigeonhole, in vaudeville—yes, go into a rathskeller and find them there. That's what I did, and that's what I can do again. There are hundreds of such possibilities sing-

ing and acting here in America in haphazard places, and they only need the teaching, the practise, the maturity of operatic life to lift them to big artistic appreciation. Artistic, artistic—not [quoting the law] 'unique and indispensable' to the point of freakishness!

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"Mme. Galli-Curci not only brings to a war-ridden and suffering world a divine revelation of what is beautiful and inspiring in musical expression, but she further carries a message of vital significance to all students and teachers of the singer's art.

"Mme. Galli-Curci gives no thought whatever to the mechanical operations of the breathing and vocal functions while singing. These are relaxed, and, therefore, passive to the subtlest direction of her supreme singing mentality.

"Students can not all be Galli-Curcis, but they can, by patient practise, each and every one, bring their voices into the same condition of looseness and freedom, or physical detachment, that contribute to place this artist so far above her contemporaries, and thus gain all those tonal qualities that surely follow in its train—purity, smoothness, power, color, and almost unlimited breath extension.

"This passive physical state of the entire vocal mechanism during emission was for years a secret of the delightful French tenor, Edmond Clément, with whom the writer was personally acquainted, at the time of his concert activities in New York.

"Mme. Melba employed it also throughout her brilliant career, and by it she has been able to preserve the youthful purity of her tones until the present time.

"Mme. Patti knew nothing else, and when questioned as to her method of tone-production she exclaimed, '*Ah, je n'en sais rien!*' It is, however, a thing too rarely heard and very little taught.

"A more general acceptance of the natural ways would give to the world greater singers, and greater speakers, for the speaking art is under the same law.

"Our emotions and artistic purposes are reflected in the voice only in so far as we cease to tamper with the vocal and breathing mechanisms, and allow these functions their own native automatism."

One writer, Mr. Carl Van Vechten, in the *New York Globe*, stands out as having resisted the spell of Galli-Curei. He says:

"The fact of the matter is simply that the Signora Galli-Curei is not a great singer. This would not be a drawback if she were a thrilling, a sensational, or a moving singer. She is not. . . . She is, on the contrary, a somewhat monotonous singer. If she has an equalized scale (most great artists have not!), she only uses it to produce tone after tone of the same quality and value. There is, it seems to me (after hearing her concert at the New York Hippodrome), very little color in her singing, very little feeling of any kind. I have heard the *timbre* of her voice described as ravishing. Perhaps it is, but a little of this sort of thing goes a long way with me, unless the *timbre* is occasionally disturbed by orders from the head or the heart."

THE SINGING SOLDIER

ONE THING WE MUST HAVE to hold in our hearts: the true picture of the boys on the transport *Tuscania* when the fatal hour came. Discipline was there, we are assured, but what songs did they sing? In general terms the *New York Globe* speaks of our soldiers as "singing the battle-ery of freedom," and one wonders if by some instinct the refrain from old Civil-War days welled up in "Hurrah, hurrah, we bring the jubilee," putting in the background the syncopations of "Over There." Whatever it was, we can trust the *Globe's* words that "the spirit of America was in the songs that came from the sinking ship, rather than in imprecations against the foe that strikes in the dark and wreaks his fury on women and children." The *Globe* goes on in a nobly impassioned strain:

"The songs that rose from the flooding decks of the *Tuscania* are echoing in the hearts of a hundred million Americans, cheering them on to redoubled effort. Not in hymns of hate shall our feelings find expression. Not in vain threats. Not in cries for vengeance. But as we, too, begin to feel the wounds of the treacherous enemy of mankind the song that rose to the lips of our sons facing death shall swell our hearts with the love of honor, of liberty, of justice that alone makes war glorious, that dispels all doubts, that makes life and possessions dear to us only for what they count in the battle for victory.

"Over the crushed bodies of our soldiers dashed upon the rocks of the Irish coast we consecrate all that we are, all that we have, to the cause of man for which our fathers raised the standard our armies fight under in France. Of those that have fallen as men fall it is our part to be worthy. Cheering each other, they went to their deaths; cheering each other, we must bear their deaths, and, counting not the cost, so serve that their deaths may not be in vain. Unhastily, unskilfully, we took up the burden laid upon us. Unangrily, unfearfully, we must carry it, determined only that we will fight as those fight that know their strength and the justice of their quarrel.

"They sang of America, those that bore our colors upon the waters that engulfed them. So let us that stand upon the shores take up their song, so let us still live to honor them that have fallen, and to carry on cheerfully, wisely, thoroughly, the struggle in which ungrudgingly they gave their lives."

The singing of the army will be one of the inspiring chapters in the history of the war. Changes have already come about. The British Army is less of a singing force than it was in the early days. There is not so much singing of route songs, says Mr. E. B. Osborn, in *The Illustrated London News*, as there used to be

when the troops were being moved up into the forward sections of the fighting-zone. The officer who provides this information insists that this change does not mean that the fine edge of morale has been blunted. But changes of personnel have come over the Army:

"The men are as good as ever they were—better, perhaps, now that even the conscripted recruits are becoming wary veterans and the iron determination of the whole great brotherhood is tempered to steel. But it was the 'Tommy' of the old Army—who is now no more—and the Reservists who were so fond of singing and whistling when on the road or in billets as to surprise even the gay, gallant *poilus* who have inherited such a store of quaint marching chanties—many of them closely resembling the counting-out rimes used in children's games. The Territorials who had had camp holidays were also a tuneful race.

"But the multitudes that arrived later on, taken out of industrial occupations which were always being speeded up, had been worked too hard all their lives to acquire the habit of open-air singing. The modern factory or warehouse or shop has no use for chanties; the wheels of our vast industrial mechanism have not ground out a single joyous folk-song. The successors of the Territorials only knew the choruses of a few popular musical songs; and their junior officers—the majority men accustomed to the silent, engrossing toil and moil of business life—could teach them nothing better, as a rule. Such officers and men look on war as a business rather than as a sport—the game of games—and there can be no doubt that their point of view makes for a higher degree of efficiency in the end. The picturesque side of warfare has vanished forever; the late Ivor Campbell (that new Stevenson in becoming who fell on the road to Kut, after serving in France with his fellow clansmen) spoke salutary truth when he defined modern war as 'organized boredom,' and said he felt its incessant drudgery in his very bones. So the men of the New Armies will march songless for hours and miles—just as they walked aforetime to the dour day's work through the dim, echoing streets of still-slumbering industrial cities. Considered aright, their grim silence is that of some tremendous machine which is running smoothly and achieving its purpose without any fuss at all."

The defect might be remedied, Mr. Osborn points out, and since "singing breeds cheerfulness," it is suggested that the men of the new armies be provided with suitable song-books:

"The book which would be most useful to them would contain, in the first place, the words of the old familiar tunes that have survived so many of the wildly popular music-hall ditties. The British workingman turned soldier is curiously conscientious in this matter, and quite unlike the concert-singers, who think more of tune and tone than of the human significance of a song; he will not open his mouth if he has not the words by heart. If he comes from Scotland or Wales, he almost always knows the words time has wedded to his inherited melodies. That is why Scottish and Welsh regiments are so much better able to sing their songs to a finish than English soldiers. With the latter, the first verse of 'Annie Laurie' (the greatest favorite of all), or 'Swanee River,' or 'Clementine' (revived in compliment to American comrades), is apt to go well enough; but is almost sure to be followed by a gradual dwindling of sound, until at the end, perhaps, no more than half-a-dozen are really singing, the others being reduced to absolute silence or a hesitating bumbling as of a bluebottle in a window-pane. The song-book required should therefore contain, to begin with, the words of twenty or thirty favorite old songs—it would be easy enough to make a suitable list. Then would follow a few of the good music-hall songs (words only) which have survived their vogue on the barrel-organs. 'Tipperary' would have to be included, tho it was never so much sung in the Army as most people—among them our French and American friends, and enemy musical critics in Germany—have been taught to believe. 'Daisy' and 'The Honeysuckle and the Bee' (the latter a pretty tune with a touch of the folk-song spirit), and others that are still well remembered, ought not to be left out. Next would come a small selection of the beautiful folk-songs collected by Mr. Cecil Sharp and others. Last would be included a liberal selection of the parodies, marching songs, and 'ragging' ditties which have been collected in Lieut. F. T. Nettleingham's 'Tommy's Tunes'—the most precious of all war-anthologies. If the War Office had a little more imaginative insight the soldiers' song-book I have in mind would already be a part of every soldier's equipment."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Y. M. C. A. WORK FROM THE LAY ANGLE

HAS ANY SOLDIER'S FAMILY in the country not read letters on Y. M. C. A. paper? A secretary of the Association would "like to bet" that there isn't one. And he catches himself in time to anticipate your caveat that a "Y" doesn't bet. This one, however, speaks impulsively and in his own vernacular, and through his article in the New York Times we have an insight into the new sort of men who are finding themselves employed in Y. M. C. A. work. They are not necessarily men who would be styled of a religious type. In fact, it has been said that their work and efforts in France are better appreciated by Frenchmen if religion is not thrust forward, for Frenchmen do not understand the type of lay religious work for which a salary is received. The writer who sets out the Y. M. C. A. work from the angle of a non-professor of religion gives us some insight into conditions that might be overlooked by his more pious brother. He starts his career as "a brand new secretary in the Army Y. M. C. A.," and when he left New York he was assigned to one of the largest camps in America. He had little knowledge of the work involved, but "I learned a lot and very swiftly." In his own words:

"On my arrival at camp I reported to Young Men's Christian Association headquarters and was assigned to a building of the E, or double, type, serving two infantry regiments of regulars. Having no special qualifications in religious, educational, or athletic lines, I was put behind the desk and instructed in the mysteries of stamp-selling, parcel-post zoning, money-orders, library, and the hundred and one other things a desk or business secretary is called upon to know. A secretary's day begins at 6 A.M. and ends as soon after 9:30 P.M. as the cash can be balanced, mail made up, and, in some cases, the evening staff conference held. These conferences consist of a reading of Scripture, prayer, and reports on the work of the day, and future plans.

"Imagine my feelings as an Episcopalian, who had always had his praying done for him by an expert, when I was called upon to lead in prayer at my first conference! That was my first shock. The second was in finding that my room was unheated, and the thermometer near zero. I thought of my steam-heated room at home, with connecting bath, and went to bed in my overcoat.

"After that it was just one shock after another: Meals in an unheated mess-hall, good and plentiful, if plain, but served on one plate from soup to rice-pudding with the 'hot dogs' nestling in between; inadequate washing facilities, the only hot water being that which we heated in a bucket on the top of a stove; the ever-present religious work, with morning and evening conferences for the staff; daily Bible-classes for the men, and,

on Sunday, Sunday-school and morning and evening services with Bible-classes in between.

"Every one seemed to take to all this quite naturally and as part of the day's work, except myself.

"On my first Sunday in the building the Roman Catholic chaplain said early morning mass. This was followed by



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WHERE THE SIGNS READ WELCOME.

A Y. M. C. A. hut in France where men of the type revealed in the accompanying article are at hand to minister to such as we see here assembled outside. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who wish a photographic copy of this picture can obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D.C. Enclose this clipping, or mention Photo No. 2367.

Sunday-school, led by our House Secretary, a Baptist clergyman, and, later, the morning service, with a sermon by a Lutheran chaplain. In the afternoon some people from town gave us a concert, and the evening sermon was preached by a Young Men's Christian Association Headquarters Staff Secretary. Nothing very narrow about this, was there?

"At this latest service the 'new' brother was again called upon to lead in prayer, and, having been a scout master and 'being prepared,' responded with the aid of the Episcopal Prayer-Book, which he had learned to wear like a life-preserver.

"Another shock was to find that smoking by Secretaries was not encouraged, altho the air in the buildings was always blue from the soldiers' pipes and cigarettes. I do most of my smoking in my own room, and rarely have time for more than a few puffs at that.

"In addition to the shocks, I received a succession of 'shots'—three for typhoid, one for diphtheria, and a vaccination thrown in. The weather was bitter at first, the work hard, and the effect of the inoculations in addition to a heavy cold deprest me mentally and physically, and I began to wonder if I could stick it out and whether I would make good if I did. However, things began to improve. I found that I was getting in touch with men and officers, and the feel of the work was getting into me.

As the effect of the inoculations wore off and my cold improved, I began to take a real pleasure in the work, especially that with the young reserve officers, who were not very busy and who spent several hours every day writing and smoking in a room we set apart for them when it was not needed for classes for the enlisted men.

"My fellow workers, always thoughtful and considerate, became real friends, and, if our views on religious and other matters were divergent at times, I think we all recognized that this was largely a matter of training and environment, and that each, in his own way, was giving the best he had, according to his lights—which, in my experience, were always red, white, or blue."

Not being a slacker, this "Y" felt a "real regret" in leaving this house at the behest of headquarters to help out in a hard-pressed "Y" building in another section of the camp. To realize his new situation, we are told that the building which served the enlisted men had an annex devoted to the use of officers. The two buildings are connected by an arcade, and here was placed the desk or counter, some twenty-five feet long. The secretary takes up the story:

"My assignment here was to work with the officers, but assignments in an army Young Men's Christian Association building are elastic, and immediate needs take precedence. The immediate need in this case was to keep the desk going. We had a thousand officers on one side and a thousand enlisted men on the other, and it often seemed to us that the entire lot were massed in front of our counter, determined to come 'over the top.'"

"That winter was a monument to the democracy of the American Army, for officers and men from North, South, East, and West fought side by side to buy stamps or get their parcels weighed up. We handled some 3,000 letters a day, twenty big mail-sacks of parcel post, zoned, weighed, and often insured; registered letters, sold money-orders, ran the library, and did everything else a man does behind a desk. I must confess to breathing a sigh of relief more than once when we were obliged to hang up the 'stamps all out' sign."

"By the way, this house goes the other one two better in that it has an Episcopal chaplain and a Jewish rabbi, both of whom use the building at times. We also have a promising Sunday-school class of medical officers and a Bible-class for almost every unit in the camp."

"Back of all the material work which the Association is doing is the strong—old-fashioned, if you will—idea of bringing men closer to their Maker, and without this idea behind it I doubt if the war-work would ever have been attempted or that the people of our country would have made it possible. When one considers what the 'Y' means to the men of our Army, what it has accomplished here and overseas, that it literally spells 'home' to thousands of lonely boys, that it is working day and night to keep the idea of home and a clean home-coming before them, one hesitates to find fault with what may seem to some a superabundance of religion."

"So far as I can judge, and my work takes me among the officers every day, the work of the 'Y' is appreciated fully as much by those in authority as by the enlisted men. One captain told me yesterday that he considered the 'Y' the most useful adjunct of the Army, and many other officers have come to me just to talk about it. They all write home and pass the word along."

LIBERALIZING SUNDAY IN MASSACHUSETTS—The Civil War in America effected many social changes, but none more drastic, thinks the *Boston Herald*, than those connected with the observance of Sunday. The Sunday newspaper, it points out, came in at that time, for people were anxious for news from the battle-fronts. Some of the biggest battles, like Shiloh, were fought on Sunday. The infusion of new racial strains, too, during that period brought along with it views of Sunday observance quite different from the old Puritan habit; and when the war was over it was found that "Sunday as an institution" was quite a different thing from what it had been before. *The Herald* looks forward to even greater changes in the same direction as a result of the present war:

"We have in this State legalized gardening on Sunday,

an action of the lawmakers which has already had a profound influence on the public sentiment and popular practice. It seems unlikely that when the war ends there will be any return to the Sunday *clôture* on gardening operations—unless perchance they come under the sway of the labor-unions. They are today accomplishing more in preventing work on Sunday than any other agency. They have closed the barber-shop. They have stopt work in the post-office, to the great inconvenience of the public—and the extra rates of pay exacted on that day happily put a monetary penalty on industrial activities in other lines."

"But where labor-unionists are not opposed, as in Sunday baseball, the liberal movement is likely to have full sway. The Army and Navy are now exceedingly desirous for the authorization of Sunday baseball games in Massachusetts. Henry Lee Higginson, at the forefront of public-spirited endeavors, stands sponsor for the change. We believe it is bound to pass. It accords with the spirit of the times. It clearly reflects the sentiment of the present-day electorate. Nor is there much consistency in requiring the boys at Camp Devens to sit in their tents on Sunday afternoon, while thousands of staring automobilists ride by. Everything goes by comparison. Sunday automobilism is not less a departure from the Jewish conception of the Sabbath, which the Puritan founders of Massachusetts adopted as their own, than would be the friendly rivalries of an outdoor athletic contest."

WHAT THE SALVATION ARMY HAS DONE

PLENTY OF OTHER war-welfare undertakings have received a large share of public interest and support, but little up to now has been said or heard of the Salvation Army. The general assumption has been that its work goes on automatically among the submerged part of our city's population. Some may be surprised to learn that the Salvation Army has been carrying on work among the soldiers in the field "comparable with the splendid activities of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus." Such ignorance can not be charged against readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, however, for on several occasions phases of the work of this organization have been presented in our pages. Now that the Army feels the need of asking for aid to continue its work something like a compact account of its undertakings is set before the public. *The Columbia (S. C.) Record* gives it in a nutshell:

"On the job over three years—since Germany smashed Belgium and England took to the field!

"Forty-five thousand men under arms in the trenches—Average men!

"Seven hundred uniformed men and women serving troops behind the lines."

"One hundred and fifty-three huts—where clothes are mended, hot lunches served, small comforts provided, and the teachings of Christ, which alone can assure morale, eagerly taught."

"Forty-six ambulances given to Allies, manned by Salvationists."

"Fighting camp-followers in America. Nailing the very source of disease! Who will do it if the Salvation Army doesn't?"

"Still helping the poor everywhere; now needs war-fund, not big—but what is necessary!"

"Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. goes to morale work with great common average of men in France."

"Thirty-three and one-third per cent. for huts at United States camps, and for materials, such as yarn, so that 6,000 Salvation Army women can continue to knit for the Red Cross!"

"Nothing but actual expenses—printing, and necessities are deducted!"

"Send the practical, hard-working Salvation Army your mite!"

These snap shots, enlarged to a broader canvas in the *Boston Transcript* by a Salvationist worker, Mr. E. C. Leffingwell, show that the Salvation Army of England has been abreast of the fighters in France since the war started, and that the Salvationists of America "entered with the flag, the men, and the nation":

"The Salvation Army of England has placed 153 recreation, comfort, and refreshment huts at the front in Europe with the Allies. The Salvation Army of the United States has, since Uncle Sam declared war upon Germany, established seven such huts for recreation, rest, and refreshment close to the

lines in Flanders, and must put forty-seven more there at once to meet the existing need.

"The Salvation Army is to-day maintaining at the front seventy-seven hostels and naval and military homes, and is handling, all told, 100,000 men a week. Thousands are being turned away because we are short of facilities. Thirty-five ambulances manned and officered by Salvationists are in France and Russia to-day, while twelve ambulances have been sent over and presented to the Government by the Salvation Army of the United States. There are 45,000 members of the Salvation Army under arms and fighting for the Allies to-day, and the number grows constantly. There are over 700 Salvationists, men and women, devoting their energies—their lives—to war-work now at the trenches and in the camps, sustaining morale and helping the men. Thousands upon thousands of our women are knitting constantly for the Red Cross.

"The Salvation Army, at home and abroad, has spent thus far one million dollars on its war-work, and has had no 'drives for funds.' This one million dollars is made up from nickels, dimes, and quarters of the small givers everywhere. The task brought to us by the war and the needs of humanity is prodigious; we must have more money to keep up the work. We ask for little compared to other organizations. We seek nothing for local work. We ask not for ourselves—we ask for humanity.

"We do not even handle the money raised. Local treasurers forward it to the general treasurer. Half of it goes to France, one-quarter to cantonment work in America, one-quarter goes for yarn and other materials to knit and sew garments for the Red Cross, and for similar minor expenditures—all for the war-work.

"The average citizen does not know how disease and depravity are already attacking our forces! Ask him if he understands what a camp-follower is, and the fact that the Salvation Army combats these parasites and struggles to turn them back into clean, useful paths!

"The Salvation Army is stationed, like a sentinel of final reckoning, just outside the gates of the cantonments and camps in the United States. We are there for a reason. Several other noble and splendid organizations are laboring within, and yet with their combined efforts they can not reach or influence a vast percentage of the men upon whom Mr. Citizen is depending in this war for certain victory. Uncle Sam says to us: 'Stick just outside that gate and fight the double fight! Persuade these men from straying from the camps into dead-falls and consequent troubles, and grab the camp-follower! Yours is a real fight—a battle for purity and honesty behind the lines!' Who would be left to do it if the Salvation Army was not on hand? Nobody!

"And that is why the Salvation Army has the written approval of President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, Congressman Tinkham, who has just come from the trenches, American colonels, majors, and privates in the Army. That is also why the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. have written cordial letters of appreciation to the Salvation Army."

General Secretary Mott's words that there is in welfare work "not only delightful unity and understanding, but the absence of duplication," seem to be amply borne out by this statement of details. What other agency has undertaken to reform the women who set out to prey upon the soldiers? Mr. Leffingwell proceeds:

"Six thousand women knitting incessantly, \$15,000 a day being scraped up from the ends of the earth where small givers help regularly with their 'bit,' and hundreds of reclaimed camp-followers being constantly transformed from real menaces against the Government to knitters and darners and sewers for the troops, are three outstanding features in the sudden revelations concerning practical activities of the Salvation Army in this war-crisis.

"For the first time in its history, the Salvation Army is actively at work organizing a war-fund. 'First to the front in Europe and last to ask for funds,' is a slogan of the campaign which is shaping up throughout the New England States, even as it is crystallizing in every other province of the great Christian army in America. Six thousand women, all Salvationists, and knitting garments for the boys 'over there,' watch and wait for the result. One-fourth of the million-dollar fund sought in the United States is to go for yarns and other materials with which these industrious women may continue to knit for the Red Cross, and to increase the output. Thus far they have delivered tons upon tons of fine knit sweaters, socks, wristlets, and mufflers, and the more they knit and deliver for shipment, the more the demand seems to grow.

"The cantonment huts in America, where camp-followers are rounded up and vice and disease are fought in a very practical way, are likewise watching for the result with anxiety. Here a double duty is being performed, since the element of men that can not be reached by other organizations is worked upon for spiritual and moral betterment, while, at the same time, camp-followers are taken to Salvation Army institutions, given a chance to reform, and are induced to lead useful lives henceforth. Hundreds of them are being taught daily to knit, and to sew for the men in khaki. The other 50 per cent. of the money sought is being anxiously awaited at the 153 huts which the Salvation Army has established for the Allies within the last three and a half years at the front in Europe, and by the seven additional huts erected there since Uncle Sam got into the fight. To sustain these, with 700 trained and uniformed attendants and nearly eighty hostels back of the lines, the Salvation Army of America now has to gather, in small sums throughout the country and pay out daily, \$15,000. . . .

"Indicating the surprising degree of importance which the work of the Salvation Army has attained at the front in Europe, the following statement has been issued by Hon. Arthur Stanley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., of London, who is chairman of the executive committee of the British Red Cross Society: 'The Salvation Army has in the war-zone a fleet of thirty motor-ambulances. Each car is manned by Salvationists, who comfort the wounded to their extremity.'

"More huts for the men who can not now get into any hut—more sweaters and socks and mufflers from the needles of untiring American women, will be the result of this initial Salvation Army drive, now being prepared for throughout the country."

HOW MEN WILL FIND THEIR SOULS

RELIGION AFTER THE WAR seems likely, to a lay observer, to become "a thing of practise, not of faith or doctrine." It will have more humanity, and be "bent on serving by works." Along with this change will come a disappearance of the visible symbols of the old order. "We shall have fewer costly churches and expensive choirs, and more humbleness of spirit, for the war is helping man to find his soul." It is the *Detroit Free Press* that sets up a lay pulpit, and preaches from the text of "one of the anomalies of the present," that is, "the manner in which the religion of peace and love has given way before a Moloch of strife and hatred aroused by an ambitious nation intent on its own ends." We read:

"We ask ourselves how it happened that at a moment when the world was felicitating itself on its progress in civilization and Christian brotherhood, a war unprecedented in blood and brutality should break out among the nations worshipping the same God and professing faith in the same Redeemer.

"The effect of the war upon participants and the resultant moral consequences have been variously estimated. There are many who believe a great spiritual revival will ensue, uplifting the souls of men; others, gleaning the lessons of history, foresee a lowering of moral standards. It is already predicted that the revival, if it comes, will not be concerned so much with individual salvation as with the regeneration of the race and the world. Religionists have heretofore been most concerned with the salvation of individual souls. The religion that is to come will be on a less personal basis; it will bring out the inarticulate religion at the bottom of every heart. War, we have every reason to believe, is doing this, and in this connection what a man who knows war and has made the supreme sacrifice as a soldier has to say on the subject is of interest.

"Donald Hankey, author of that widely read book, 'A Student in Arms,' admits the average man is not a Christian, but believes in his potentialities. The clue is to be found in the qualities he admires or detests in other people. He has an ideal, but judges others, not himself, by it. The possession of this ideal is his religion, in so far as he has one. He admires courage, generosity, honesty, practical kindness, and persistence in doing the right thing. He despises physical and moral cowardice, lying and 'toadying'; he hates 'swank,' cant, and cruelty. Out of these he makes his ideal. And Hankey points out that the things he admires are, after all, the ideals of the gospel; the things he despises the things Christ fought against. He reminds us that it is a poor business to have an ideal and not live up to it, and that all we are asked to do is to try, and keep on trying."

CURRENT - POETRY

THOMAS HARDY is a realistic novelist who has achieved fame, and yet, like the rest of humanity, he is not satisfied. He has a grim determination to go down to posterity wearing the laurels of a poet, and so he presents us with his third volume of verse, "Moments of Vision," published by Macmillans, containing 160 poems, some of which date from his youthful days. Here we have Mr. Hardy in his earlier manner in these verses written at Bournemouth in 1876:

WE SAT AT THE WINDOW

BY THOMAS HARDY

We sat at the window looking out,
And the rain came down like silken strings
That Swithin's day. Each gutter and spout
Babbled unchecked in the busy way
Of witless things:
Nothing to read, nothing to see
Seemed in that room for her and me
On Swithin's day.

We were lured by the scene, by our own selves, yes,
For I did not know, nor did she infer
How much there was to read and guess
By her in me, and to see and crown
By me in her.
Wasted were two souls in their prime,
And great was the waste, that July time
When the rain came down.

Here is an example of Mr. Hardy's most recent work in his section of "poems of war and patriotism":

IN TIME OF "THE BREAKING OF NATIONS"

BY THOMAS HARDY

Only a man harrowing clouds
In a slow silent walk
With an old horse that stumbles and nods
Half asleep as they stalk.

Only thin smoke without flame
From the heaps of couch-grass;
Yet this will go onward the same
Tho' Dynasties pass.

Yonder a maid and her wight
Come whispering by:
War's annals will cloud into night
Ere their story die.

From the middle years we take this characteristic narrative poem:

THE CAGED GOLDFINCH

BY THOMAS HARDY

Within a churchyard, on a recent grave,
I saw a little cage
That jailed a goldfinch. All was silence save
It hops from stage to stage.

There was inquiry in its wistful eye,
And once it tried to sing;
Of him or her who placed it there, and why,
No one knew anything.

True, a woman was found drowned the day ensuing,
And some at times averred
The grave to be her false one's who when wooing
Gave her the bird.

The London *Spectator* has discovered what it describes as "a new poet," Mr. W. E. Childe. He has, it is true, the

singing quality in a high degree, but his choice of themes is like Sam Weller's knowledge of London—"extensive and peculiar." For example, his "Cherubinal Wander-Man," fine poem tho' it is, leaves us in doubt as to whether he is describing a vagrant angel or just a plain tramp—it must be the latter, as to ascribe inebrity to an angel would be most impolite:

THE CHERUBINAL WANDER-MAN

BY W. E. CHILDE

When o'er Night's ended period,
The bright thread of the Day was drawn,
I saw the long-haired fool of God
Go singing through the town at dawn.

His eyes were blue, like quiet pools,
The lashes round them lay like reeds:
Here goes, they said, the least of fools,
Whose heart is blessed, for't bleeds.

The immense Aurora lit the towers,
The city thundered with sunrise;
Less lovely were the dawn's wild flowers
Than the blue rose of his calm eyes.

The weeds that grew beside the road
Glistened with gold when Night was gone:
He saw them not as on he strode,
Drunk with the undecaying Sun.

Punch has always something good. Here, for example, is an exquisite little gem from an anonymous pen:

CHILDREN OF CONSOLATION

By the red road of storm and stress,
Their fathers' footsteps trod,
They come, a cloud of witnesses,
The messengers of God.

Cradled upon some radiant gleam,
Like living hopes they lie,
The rainbow beauty of a dream
Against a stormy sky.

Before the tears of love were dried,
Or anguish comfort knew,
The gates of home were opened wide
To let the pilgrims through.

Pledges of faith, divinely fair,
From peaceful worlds above,
Against the onslaught of despair
They hold the fort of love.

Mrs. Meynell, who is universally acknowledged as one of England's premier poets, has a new book of verse, "The Father of Women, and Other Poems" (Burns & Oates, London), from which we quote three stanzas of her "Thrush Before Dawn," a poem of consummate beauty.

A THRUSH BEFORE DAWN

BY ALICE MEYNELL

Darkling, deliberate, what sings
This wonderful one, alone, at peace?
What wilder things than song, what things
Sweeter than youth, clearer than Greece,
Dearer than Italy, untold
Delight, and freshness centuries old?

And first first-loves, a multitude,
The exaltation of their pain:
Ancestral childhood long renewed;
And midnight of invisible rain;
And gardens, gardens, night and day,
Gardens and childhood all the way.

What Middle Ages passionate,
O passionless voice! What distant bells
Lodged in the hills, what palace state
Illyrian! For it speaks, it tells,
Without desire, without dismay,
Some morrow and some yesterday.

A masterpiece of reverent art is the concluding poem in this book.

EASTER NIGHT

BY ALICE MEYNELL

All night had shout of men and cry
Of woful women filled his way:
Until that noon of somber sky
On Friday, clamor and display
Smote him; no solitude had he,
No silence, since Gethsemane.

Public was Death; but Power, but Might,
But Life again, but Victory,
Were hushed within the dead of night.
The shuttered dark, the secrecy.
And all alone, alone, alone,
He rose again behind the stone.

A poem of joy at the return of the Holy City to Christian hands after so many centuries is found in the Indianapolis *Star*:

THE LAST CRUSADE

BY WILLIAM HENDERSON REMY

The valiant sword of Godfrey clangs anew,
The soul of Richard stalks abroad to-day,
The Hermit at his side, and wanders through
The ancient scene of many a gallant fray.

The glitter of their arms has long been rust,
Vanished the Lion's haughty cavalcade,
And as the troops pass in, the ancient dust
Dims but the sober khaki's dull parade.

Yet on the somber drab methinks there clings
That rust of centuries decayed and gone:
In every jingle of their spurs there rings
The sword of Godfrey hailing a new dawn.

In every ray of sunshine from the hills,
As in a dream, I seem to see arrayed
The gleam of lances, as the shouting fills
The air, as they acclaim the last crusade.

From "A Book of Verse of the Great War" (Yale University Press), we take this fine tribute of an anonymous mother to her dead son.

KILLED IN ACTION

A MOTHER TO HER SON

I pleaded long, and sternly fought despair
Through nights that seemed unending, and I strove
By prayer to climb the way
To dizzy Heaven. And sweetly echoing
I heard the anthems that the angels sing:
And thus my frail petition, faltering there,
Turned, overawed, astray.

Jesting he called—I hid a stricken heart—
Into that frenzied Hell which mocks the sun
And God's vast tenderness!
Soon, in the skies of April, larks shall wing
And chant sweet orisons in vain for him—
A warrior fallen. Mine the sterner part
To bear my loneliness.

Farewell! Unvanquished, deathless in my soul,
Faith whispers comfort—till my Being thrills
And Hope quiescent stirs—
Then sorrow routed flees. With clearer sight
I see him girt in shining mail—a Knight
(Peal now exultantly, ye bells that toll)
Whom God hath given spurs.



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EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S LONG AND BENEFICENT LIFE

Hale, Edward Everett, Jr. *The Life and Letters of Edward Everett Hale.* In two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5 net. Postage, 30 cents.

A difficult task confronted Mr. Hale in writing his father's life. Thousands of letters and manuscript records had to be scanned, and many volumes of sermons, delivered through a period of half a century or more, had to be weighed in order fairly to represent the events of so many years. Dr. Edward Everett Hale lived to be eighty-seven. From his earliest years, being born in a family whose social, political, and literary positions were well established, he was actively concerned in great affairs. A record of his long life represents in itself a twofold history: first, a view of the United States from the days of Edward Everett to those recent years when Dr. Hale was chaplain of the United States Senate; secondly, a view of the growth of the Unitarian Church. These streams are steadily outlined in two sumptuous volumes. In the course of his work the son draws very copiously upon Dr. Hale's sermons and letters.

At best it was not an easy task for a son to write a biography of his father; it was difficult to make an impression which would be accepted as a fair balance between the personal and the impersonal, and so to create a living whole. Mr. Hale has, however, done his task well—with thoroughness, if not with notable inspiration. The doctrinal side takes up perhaps too much space. The human side might have taken up more. But, notwithstanding this, we get a portrait of a grand old man.

As one mentions the Hale family, one instantly remembers it was Lucia Hale who wrote the inimitable "Peterkin Papers." Dr. Hale himself once remarked that it was strange to him that after an active life of over half a century he should only be remembered popularly as the author of "A Man Without a Country." These records show clearly that Dr. Hale's interests were manifold. It was probably because of a similar importance in his life that each interest seemed to detract from the reputation of the other. In annals of the Unitarian Church he will ever reign supreme as one of the organizing "pillars," and as the first minister of his period to see clearly the full possibilities of a minister of the gospel being of broad social service to his community. As a minister in what was then regarded as a new religious uprising era, Dr. Hale must be measured as one of our first social workers, putting into practise in his own church and in his own city the theories about which he preached in the pulpit. As an editor Dr. Hale early in the nineteenth century had a very definite social idea to work out. Principles upon which such a magazine as *The Survey* is now conducted largely emanated from his active participation in some of the first investigations of conditions among the poor.

Dr. Hale's early years were peculiarly influenced by family life. Those were sedate years, of sound reading, passionate

love of nature, and an active interest in the progressive side of life as shown by studies in botany, geology, and the new animal magnetism. Even in his amusements, as a student at Harvard, he was serious-minded. He played cricket intently. Whenever he kicked a football there was a certain humor in the seriousness with which he attended to the matter. Here is his own record:

"Kicked football in the evening. We had some very good games, in the course of which I tore one of my coat-tails half off, tore one pant three or four inches up from the foot, and ran against some one so forcibly as to give me a pain in my chest."

Dr. Hale's early literary proclivities at college are discovered now and again from what he was reading. We follow this literary development through a long series of stories, essays, histories, and travels written by him, which in their time were well received, but which are now overclouded by that one story—"A Man Without a Country." Even while at Harvard he would walk for miles in pursuit of stray wild flowers. To him there was as much excitement in discovering a first violet or some unusual fern as in meeting a notable man of the period. Dr. Hale's discernment in botany at this period was more acute than his recognition of genius in others. He was not among the first to fathom the importance of Emerson's transcendentalism. But he was constantly in touch with natural history societies, and even went so far as to exchange specimens with the director of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. After he had been graduated from college, he went on many excursions with friends interested in geological surveys. We find him interested in getting plants outside the timber-belt during an ascent of Mt. Katahdin. In one of the early editions of Gray's "Manual" it is said that "Mr. Everett Hale is the authority for the habitat of some of these alpine things." Never once did this liking for nature desert him. He was keen to recognize rich or unusual verdure and rare flowers during trips south, west, and to Europe. The two volumes are plentifully sprinkled with enthusiastic comments on them.

No less interesting is it to follow Dr. Hale's reading—the extent and solidity of it. Even when still a student there was solidity in his mental régime: Pope's "Homer," "Ion," Cooper's "Sketches of Switzerland," Abercrombie's "Intellectual Faculties," Addison's "Cato," Talfourd's "Miriam," Glover's "Boadicea," and Scott's "Rokeby." These books were read at Harvard in the thirties. After he left college we find him still intent on books, which reinforced a dawning conviction that he was cut out for the ministry. In early life his interest in politics was largely encouraged by correspondence with his uncle, Edward Everett. As a reporter he recorded the proceedings of the Massachusetts State legislature. There was much more of the journalist in his early career than what one might describe as "a direct

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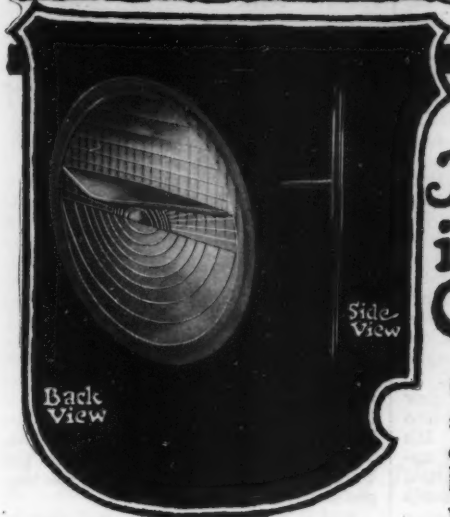
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SYSTEM OF ILLUMINATION

call" to the ministry. It was while he taught at the Latin School that he turned his attention to ecclesiastical matters. He looked at the church at first, however, not as a vocation but rather as an avocation, as a means toward an amount of leisure which would enable him to attend to literary work. It was only after he had entered the ministry that he began to evolve for himself a theory of the minister's social function. Mr. Hale, in analyzing his father's many sermons, takes special care to emphasize that while they had a doctrinal character and were in a sense theological, they were all strictly applicable to the daily lives of his parishioners. We are led to believe that Dr. Hale's ministerial career began at a moment when, as he confessed, he had received a direct revelation as to what the ministry really meant.

"I had been reading in my musty, dark bedroom by an air-tight stove. I think I was reading the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. But I put the book down for what people used to call reflection, and I saw, or perceived, or felt that I was not alone and could not be alone. This present power knows me and loves me. I know Him and love Him. He is here, I am here. We are together. And it is a companionship much closer than I could have with any human being sitting in that chair.

"Of course I do not mean that before this I had never prayed to God, or waited for his answer. But it is true that the sense of perfect or absolute companionship, the give-and-take sense of society, took form in my life then by the side of that rusty stove in that musty little room at the Delavan such as it had never taken before."

In the fall of 1842 Dr. Hale preached his first sermon. He continued actively a minister until a very short time before his death—over half a century. It is not necessary to consider here his theological position in Boston as pastor of the South Congregational Church. His ministerial career broadened rather than narrowed him, because he considered the church as a social institution, as well as a parochial one. At the outbreak of the Civil War, while at first he was actively engaged in drilling men, he finally contented himself with what, as an orator and as a minister, he could do toward bringing the conflict to a successful close. He followed closely the draft, and visited camps to see for himself conditions therein. His experiences while at the front show what has been verified among drafted men in our present cantonments, for he writes to his wife:

"It is exactly like life in the White Mountains in its physical and normal effects on me. The early rising, the early bedgoing, the open-air exercise, the indifference to newspapers (this I write as General Butler throws down papers like an editor), the insouciance to all but duty which I have been trying to describe in a letter I wrote to mother at Curtis's to-day, all this is just like vacation life at the mountains."

Ever eager to record anything novel, we find him describing to his wife the marvels of the new Gatling gun:

"I think the feminine mind would like it because it is a gun which is worked like a coffee-mill. One man pours cartridges into a hopper and the other grinds a crank, and so it gives thirty bullets a minute as long as a man can grind."

At the end of the war Dr. Hale, amid the current Northern attitude toward reconstruction, was interested in the regenera-

tion of the South; but more than that, he was interested in those new forces which were to have profound influence on him as ushering in a period which he constantly refers to as "the new civilization."

Two of Dr. Hale's children became artists. They inherited a liking for the pencil and brush directly from him. From his earliest years he was given to sketching and coloring whatever impressed him. In trips abroad he was eager to visit art-galleries. His comments on pictures are a measure of his artistic taste. He expressed very simply what he felt; was almost naive in his statements, which are commonplace unless taken in connection with the very simple and sweet personality of the man. We find his moral reactions toward certain art and literary topics exactly what we would expect to find when we realize his ministerial outlook. Yet, all in all, his art criticisms show understanding of technique. His comments on Andrea del Sarto, Titian, and Rubens, for example, indicate how well versed he was in art.

Dr. Hale's life scarcely had any new phases after the war, when he entered into what he called the new civilization. His beliefs, convictions, and methods of approach simply deepened, and he settled into very definite channels. His family increased in size and he selected permanent homes for winter and summer. His duties as a minister imposed upon him a great amount of travel, which he seemed to enjoy. He was always a quick observer and a ready appreciator. In his home life, while there was seen some of the New England austerity connected with the bringing up of children, there was splendid comradeship, better nowhere seen than during a summer at Matunuck, when in his wife's absence Dr. Hale had entire care of the household. We see, during this time, how much of a boy he was, tho there is always that same dignity which characterized him at a game of football at Harvard. Great joy those children and their father must have had on their picnics. Summer life to Dr. Hale meant everything. He wrote of it in 1873:

"Our life here is absolutely perfect. I was going to say Arcadian—but it is more and better than Arcadian. It is simply what a good God, who loves his children, meant and means in his infinite grace that his children shall have, pure enjoyment if only they will take life simply."

The book discloses the tenor of a long and useful life—a life which recognized the relation between the church and the poor, and always worked in the interests of peace. Dr. Hale was greatly concerned with those early peace conferences which resulted in the first meetings at The Hague. Throughout his sixty years of active service we see always the longings and yearnings of a literary man whose natural inclinations are more or less deflected into other channels. These activities are made excellently clear in Mr. Hale's extended survey. If the book lacks brilliant qualities, it may be said perhaps that Dr. Hale was more wise than brilliant. His style as a writer was simple and direct rather than impelling and unusual. Mr. Hale's method in writing the biography is almost realistic, so careful is he to avoid personal measurements and statements. We fail, except in chapters which deal directly with family life, to get an impression of that warmth and glow which endeared Dr. Hale to so many men and women. While the two volumes make solid and excellent reading,

they are not overabundant in those lighter passages which often make biography so agreeable. Mr. Hale had to compete with his father's own record of his busy life, which was written for *The Outlook* under the title of "Memories of One Hundred Years."

OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY AS SET FORTH IN THE DOCUMENTS

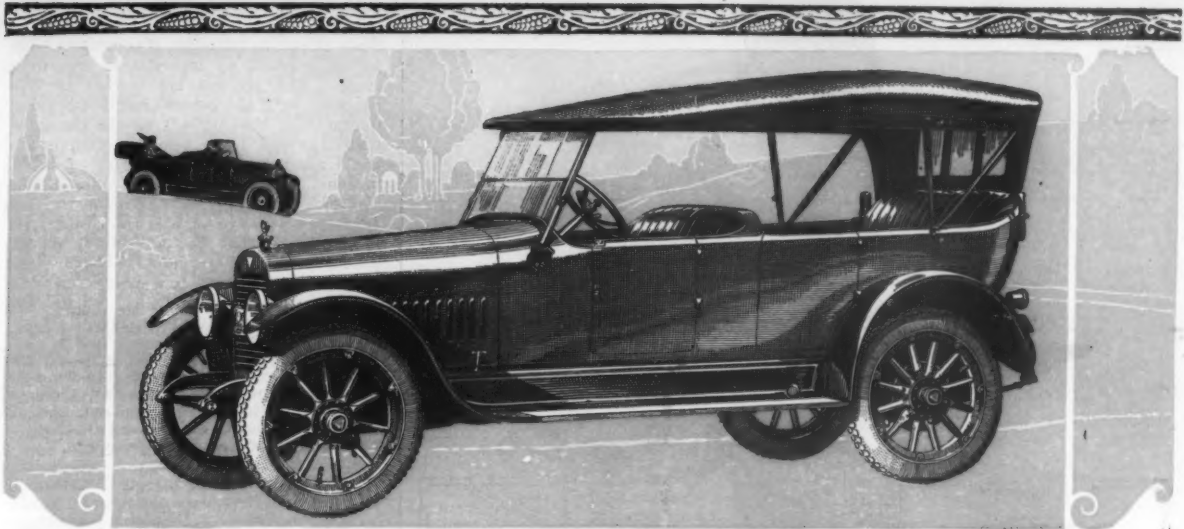
Scott, James Brown (J. U. D.). *A Survey of International Relations Between the United States and Germany, August 1, 1914-April 6, 1917. Based on Official Documents.* Large 8vo, pp. cxviii-390. New York: Oxford University Press. \$5. Postage, 30 cents.

The author of this volume is a graduate and fellow of Harvard, obtained his doctorate in law at Heidelberg, has been lecturer on or professor of law in various universities (University of Illinois, Columbia, Chicago, etc.), has been in the employ of the State Department of the National Government, has served as a delegate to the second Hague peace conference, and has rendered many other notable public services in legal directions. Besides editing *The American Journal of International Law* and other publications, he has written works of standard merit. There is probably no authority in the United States better qualified for the task performed in this volume.

And it was no superfluous task that he undertook. It was time that an authoritative statement of our position relative to the war, as regarded by international law, be placed before the court of the world. The persistent attacks upon the attitude of the United States since August, 1914, through German agents, official and non-official, public and secret, called for collection and refutation *en masse* and in detail. The very vociferation and reiteration of Teutonic vituperation, the accumulation of charges, complaints, accusations of unfairness, of non-neutrality before we were forced into the war, required massing, examination, and exposure. And it is only fair to say that this ungrateful task has been performed with fairness of statement, exposition cool and lucid, documentation effective and yet so discriminating as not to be overloaded, altogether making a case that no subsequent effort can demolish or damage. The United States could afford to go before the world simply on this presentation. The verdict is secure in our favor and indubitably against the Teutons. More than this, the background is sketched in with lines so few yet so telling that a presumption of terrible guilt is raised against those few who initiated the present orgy of horror in Europe and upset economic and social life in both hemispheres.

The first feature of the book is an introduction of about one hundred pages, consisting of documents such as the President's address of April 2, 1917, and the resulting war-declaration of Congress: translations from writings of German rulers and authorities, beginning with Frederick the Great and coming down to the present Kaiser. These show consistent militarism and designed unfaith in treaty relations as the policy of Prussian rulers and counselors. There is a table of dates of the declarations of war up to December 7, 1917. A brief chapter deals with the genesis of the war, including in deadly parallel the Austrian demands on Serbia and the Servian answer. The second chapter is an exhibit of the rigid and careful observance of neutrality by the United States toward both belligerent alliances.

German charges of unneutrality on our part had by the end of 1914 become



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insistent and varied. On January 8, 1915, Senator Stone grouped these under twenty heads, and asked Secretary of State Bryan to transmit, if consistent with public interest, all information regarding them. The charges are discust in five chapters, with the general result of proving inferentially that to act as the Germans desired would have been to compromise the United States, in the eyes of international law, as if we were allies of the Teutons. Next is a discussion of the *Lusitania*, the *Arabic*, and the *Sussex*. It is significant that the advertised threat, published by the German Embassy, April 25, 1915, against passengers on the *Lusitania*, here reproduced, elicits the following sentence from Dr. Scott:

"It would have been proper to ask the Imperial German Ambassador to deny its authenticity or the Imperial German Government to disavow the act, and, in case of a refusal to do one or the other, to hand the ambassador his passports."

Astonishing failure by our Government to act with stern decisiveness such as the situation called for is implied in that statement and in the discussion which follows, tho no explicit statement to that effect is made. Succeeding chapters deal with developments in most of their phases—reprisals, retaliation, use of neutral flags, mines, war-zones, blockade, merchant vessels, rules of maritime warfare, submarine warfare, and the outcome in the breach of diplomatic relations, and the declaration of a state of war. All this, of course, is on the basis (1) of the exchange of notes between the two Powers, and (2) of the practises warranted or forbidden by the customs of nations and the agreed rules formulated in international congresses and in treaties between Powers.

The final chapter deals with the freedom of the seas. It defines the phrase and discusses the doctrine as contended for by our Government and as treated by authorities on the subject. Dr. Scott in his "Conclusion" leaves the decision to posterity in Hegel's phrase: "The history of the world is the world's court of judgment."

An appendix contains the President's reply to the Pope's peace appeal, his address regarding Austria (December 4, 1917), and the resolution of Congress (December 7, 1917), preceded by a review of Austrian belligerent activities here and on the high seas. The record is sufficiently complete and completely damning as concerns the action of the Teutonic empires toward the United States. "The fullest information on the best authority" worthily sums up this, an exceptionally important war-volume.

CLARK OF THE OREGON

Clark, Charles E., Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. My Fifty Years in the Navy. With illustrations. Pp. 346. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1917.

The commander of the *Oregon*, who was one of the heroes of the battle of Santiago, here tells his own story, in a simple, attractive manner. Admiral Clark was born in Bradford, Vermont, on August 10, 1843, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis on September 29, 1860. He came of Revolutionary stock, and was naturally endowed with warlike inclinations. The Army would have been his choice, but circumstances led him to naval studies at seventeen years of age; and other circumstances soon sent him away from Annapolis, on the old frigate *Constitution*. His first view of the ocean was obtained

from *Old-Ironsides*, upon which he was quartered for some time thereafter at Newport, R. I. His first practise cruise followed in the summer of 1862, in a sloop-of-war which sailed for Hampton Roads, thence to Yorktown, and on to Port Royal. His second practise cruise came the year afterward, and extended across the Atlantic to foreign ports. It was on the *Ossipee*, soon after this cruise ended, that his real service began, in the blockade days of the Civil War. Of that ship, and those days, and Admiral Farragut, we are told amusing things, this being one:

"Among other mannerisms our captain had a bow that was so very low and sweeping it was suspected he took much secret satisfaction in it. The deepest one I ever saw him make, however, I am sure gave me more pleasure than it did him. We were at quarters, one day, firing at a stranded blockade-runner in order to prevent the enemy from landing her cargo. Suddenly, from a battery on shore, came the screech of a projectile. It came as if it meant business and was evidently headed straight for me. I instantly doubled up like a jack-knife, and just as quickly came the feeling of anger and shame at the exhibition I must be making before all hands, from my elevated position on the forecastle. As I straightened up, I stole a covert glance aft to see if the captain had by any chance failed to observe me. To my enormous relief, I saw he too was slowly getting back to the perpendicular, and I heard him say to the executive officer: 'By Jove, Howell! That was an awfully close shave! That confounded thing only went about a foot clear of our heads.'

"I had no mind to question the captain's claim, but the words were hardly out of his mouth when a wild Irishman stationed in the gangway midway between us shouted, 'Begorra, b'ys, I cud have caught thot in me hat.'"

The *Ossipee* was with Farragut at Mobile on "that memorable morning" when Farragut's blue pennant flew from the mizzen of the *Hartford*, in the great naval battle of the Civil War. To the *Ossipee* surrendered the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, terminating what Farragut reported as "one of the fiercest" engagements known. "Just after we passed the forts," runs this narrative, "the iron-clad *Tennessee* came out of the smoke on our starboard bow. Before I could report her, the captain and Mr. Howell had taken in the situation, and a critical one it was. It seemed to me there was really no escape for us. Howell, who was on the bridge, shouted to the captain, 'Shall we port and ram?' but LeRoy, who was aft, coolly answered, 'No, steady! I think we'll go clear.'" They did go clear then, but later they did not, and the *Ossipee* received severe punishment before surrender came. Only one Confederate vessel escaped. At New Orleans, some time later, was "heard the last shot fired by the Navy in the Civil War."

Service along the Pacific coast and across the Pacific held Mr. Clark a number of years, during which he saw, as a neutral, the bombardment of Valparaiso, visited Honolulu, was wrecked in the *Suwanee*, and spent much time in Japan and China. An Asiatic cruise followed, after which he became commander, as executive, of the old ship of the line *New Hampshire*, of which he soon was made captain. When again he went to the Pacific it was as captain of the *Ranger*, in carrying on a survey of the North Pacific. Years of shore duty on the Great Lakes followed that service, and again he found himself on the Pacific coast, which he

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You put vinegar on food to give it zest—to make it more appetizing. To do this, the vinegar itself must have flavor and aroma. Heinz Vinegars, because of choice materials and long and careful aging, have a flavor and aroma that are delightfully apparent in the food.

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Malt, Cider and White, in pints, quarts, and half-gallons

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Imported Olive Oil

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Homes, apartments and industrial plants everywhere are saving coal and getting more heat by Dunhamizing their heating equipments. In many cases *coal-wasting* heating systems can be converted into *coal-saving* systems simply by the installation of Dunham Radiator Traps. The fuel saved the first winter often more

than pays for the cost of the installation.

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Talk with some responsible heating contractor about your heating equipment. Find out if you are wasting coal. Ask him how your present heating system can be Dunhamized. Or write us telling about your heating troubles. Our Engineering Department will give your letter careful attention and will advise you (without obligating you in the least) how you can cut down fuel bills and get more heat.

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The DUNHAM
HEATING SERVICE

left in March, 1898, to command the battle-ship *Oregon*. Of that ship, her construction, her officers, and crew, he writes in warm praise. Of their historic run down one side and up the other side of America, North and South, he tells us much that is of the keenest interest. Gale and storm in the Straits of Magellan threatened disaster; Spanish war-ships lay in wait for them as they came up the South-American coast; they were eagerly expected off Key West; and there they arrived on May 26, greeted a day or two afterward, when they joined the American fleet, by cheers of the entire line, and feeling "proud and dirty." Soon began the blockade of Santiago, and a month later, July 3, came its climax. Says Admiral Clark:

"It was Sunday morning, and a beautiful, clear day. I was in my cabin and had just buckled on my sword and taken up my cap to go on deck, for the first call for inspection had sounded, when suddenly the brassy clang of the alarm-gongs echoed through the ship, and the orderly burst through the cabin door exclaiming, 'The Spanish Fleet, sir! It's coming out!'"

The part played by the *Oregon* is vividly yet modestly told by that ship's commander. After recounting how near to a collision came the *Oregon*, the *Iowa*, and the *Texas*, and how happily they escaped, "but by so narrow a margin that I felt that coming to close quarters with the Spaniards would be infinitely preferable to repeating that experience," he proceeds to say:

"At almost the same moment, as we afterward learned, when we tore out of the smoke-clouds and were sighted by the little group upon the *Brooklyn's* bridge, the relief at our approach broke out in exclamations of 'Here comes the *Oregon*! It's the *Oregon*! God bless her!' Ensign Johnston, who was close at my side all that day, reported that the *Brooklyn* had a signal flying, which read 'Follow the flag,' and I immediately ordered it to be repeated on the *Oregon*, so that the vessels further astern might see it.

"About this time we noticed signs of distress on the sternmost Spaniard. This was the *Maria Teresa*, Cervera's flagship. As she had come out of the harbor first and then fallen back to the rear, I have always thought it must have been Cervera's chivalrous idea—he came of one of the old Castilian families, to whom such ideas are natural—to cover the retreat of his flying ships and to bear the brunt of the combat. Smoke was seen presently rolling up from the doomed vessel, and, making a sharp turn, she headed for the beach. As her colors were still flying, we raked her as we went past—I remember it went to my heart to do it—and pushed on for the next ahead, the *Oquendo*. We closed in on her to a distance of about eight hundred yards, the nearest that vessels approached that day. She could not stand the punishment long. Fires broke out all over her, and she too ran for the shore. Nicholson said, 'Captain, that vessel could be destroyed now,' but I answered, 'No, that's a dead cock in the pit. The others can attend to her. We'll push on for the two ahead.'"

These two were the *Viscaya* and the *Colon*. As to the former, it took them a little time to come abreast of her. When they did:

"We kept up a continuous fire upon her, but it was nearly eleven o'clock before she turned for the beach, in flames. As this last battle-torn wreck of what had once been a proud and splendid ship fled to the shore like some sick and wounded thing, seeking a place to die, I could feel none of that exultation that is supposed to come with victory. If I had seen my own

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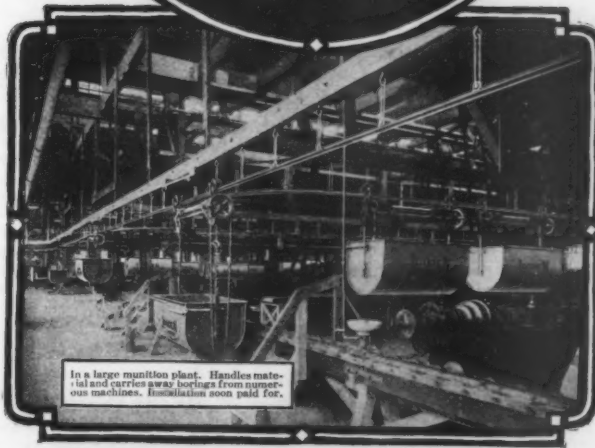
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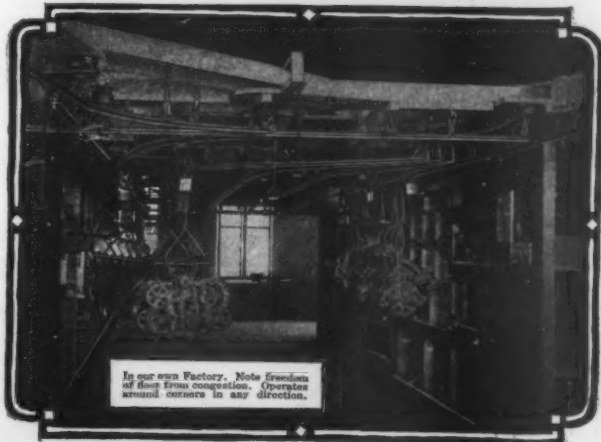
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In addition, we call attention to the Louden Garage Door Hanger, the most convenient ever made. The door, made in sections hinged together, is entirely inside. One section swings, the others slide around the corner—hugging it closely. Door opens full width of garage, and lies flat against side wall. Not an inch of space lost. Don't fail to write for book giving full information and plans.

We also manufacture: Sanitary Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Steel Animal Pens, Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Ventilators, Barn Door Hangers, Dairy Water Bowls—“Everything for the Barn.” Illustrated catalog giving full information upon request.



In a large munition plant. Handles material and carries away borings from numerous machines. Installation soon paid for.



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Will be one of the slogans of this year of patriotic economics.

YOU try the plan. A coat or two of Murphy "Da-Cote" Enamel will do the trick in a few hours of your spare time work at a nominal expense.

The chances are your friends will think you have been buying a new car, until you tell them different. The family will be delighted; they will never say again, "What Dad Don't Know About Painting Would Fill a Book."

IT IS NOT A DIFFICULT JOB

Of course, you won't get the kind of a job you would pay a professional painter a hundred dollars for, unless you are an experienced painter yourself; but this advertisement is for the war year 1918 and for the man who wants to save the hundred dollars. You don't need any experience to add fifty per cent to the attractiveness of your car.

We are known the world over as specialists in the manufacture of automobile painting materials for the car manufacturer and the professional painter. This year it has seemed to us that we should furnish you with a line of quick, easy, reliable enamels to use yourself. The result is

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Good enough for the Professional

Quick enough for either (they dry overnight!)

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Stop in at your dealer's today and buy a quart of enamel and a good brush, and the dealer will give you, free, a book of directions for applying "Da-Cote" Enamel.

You can paint the car Saturday afternoon if you want to do so, and take a trip in it Sunday.

Every can of "Da-Cote" has a black and white label with a broad band of the exact shade of the color contained in the can.

If you cannot obtain "Da-Cote" Enamels from your dealer, write for our unique color book, showing how your car will look painted with different colors; and send us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.

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Furnished in the following colors:

Black	Light Grey
Light Red	Deep Grey
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Green	Yellow
Light Blue	Cream
Deep Blue	White

Hardware and Paint Dealers:

Murphy Da-Cote Motor Car Enamel is packed ready for shipment in a standard 16-gallon assortment of 12 colors. The quantity of each color is based upon its popularity so that this assortment will sell out clean. We advise that you wire collect for one of these assortments, for every day lost means lost sales.

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Address _____
Cut off here and return to Murphy Varnish Company
Your Dealer's name and address: _____

decks covered with blood and my officers and men dying around me, perhaps resentment would have supplied the necessary ingredient; but as it was, the faces of the women and children in far-away Spain, the widows and orphans of this July 3, rose before me so vividly that I had to draw comfort from the thought that a decisive victory is after all more merciful than a prolonged struggle, and that every life lost to-day in breaking down the bridge to Spain might mean a hundred saved hereafter."

It was 1:10 P.M. when a long-range shot from the *Oregon* forced the *Colon* to seek shore; and as we read what Captain Clark thought and did then we are reminded how "the bravest are the tenderest."

CARDINAL MERCIER'S WAR-PAPERS

Mercier, Cardinal. Pastoral, Letters, Allocutions, 1914-1917. With a Biographical Sketch and Foreword by Rev. Joseph F. Stillemaus, President of the Belgian Relief Fund. Pp. xix-250. New York: P. J. Kennedy & Sons. Price, \$1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This stirring volume is a collection of the public utterances of the great Belgian prelate since the outbreak of the war, made in accordance with the custom of the Bishops of Belgium of writing yearly pastoral letters to their flocks on the leading questions and great problems of the day. These addresses constitute a wonderful proof of the patriotism and courage of the Cardinal, whose protests against the commercial destruction of his country and the excesses committed against her civilian population are models of eloquence, as well as notable appeals to the laws of justice and equity universally acknowledged among men. One of these addresses, that on "Patriotism and Endurance," is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest documents of the present war, and two others, "For Those in Captivity" and "An Appeal to Truth," fall little short of it in power and persuasive force. This book is, in effect, the voice of a heroic and suffering country that must come with an irresistible appeal to all lovers of humanity everywhere. The royalties on the sales are turned over intact by the publishers to the Cardinal for the relief of the poor and unfortunate of his archdiocese.

A YANKEE ON THE FLEMISH FRONT

Holmes, E. Derby. A Yankee in the Trenches. Illustrated from photographs. Pp. 214. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1918. \$1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This Yankee admits that he had no very lofty motives when he took the King's shilling; he merely "had the fondness for adventure usual in young men"; he "liked to see the wheels go round." He went from Boston as a horse-tender in a ship carrying that kind of freight. The trip took twenty-one days and yielded him two pounds. After various training in England and France, where he was assigned to a Highland contingent, he "protested with violence and enthusiasm, but it didn't do any good." Of his uniform he says:

"Well, I got into the fool things, and I felt as tho I was naked from ankle to wish-bone. I couldn't get used to the outfit. I am naturally a modest man. Besides, my architecture was never intended for bare-leg effects. I have no dimples in my knees."

He afterward obtained a transfer, and of his later experiences writes in a style highly visualizing, sometimes wisely philosophizing, in paragraphs often lurid. His appreciation of good things was as keen as his liking for the ludicrous. One paragraph reads:

"By the way, we had a Y. M. C. A. hut at Petite-Saens, and I can not say enough for this great work. No one who has not been there can know what a blessing it is to be able to go into a clean, warm, dry place and sit down to reading or games and to hear good music."

He wishes that the Y. M. C. A. "would have more women in the huts. Not frilly, frivolous, society girls, but women from thirty-five to fifty"; and he adds:

"Nearly every soldier reverts more or less to a boyish point of view. He hankers for somebody to mother him. I should be glad to see many women of that type in the Y. M. C. A. work. It is one of the great needs of our Army that the boys should be amused and kept clean mentally and morally. I don't believe there is any organization better qualified to do this than the Y. M. C. A."

One of his final bits of advice to the "Sammy" who goes abroad for service is:

"For the sake of those at home, and for the sake of your own peace of mind, come back from overseas clean."

One of his most vivid chapters is "Following the Tanks into Battle." It begins thus:

"The tanks passed beyond us and half-way up to the first line and stopt. Trapdoors in the decks opened, and the crews poured out and began to pile sand-bags in front of the machines so that when day broke fully and the mists lifted the enemy could not see what had been brought up in the night. Day dawned, and a frisky little breeze from the west scattered the fog and swept the sky clean. There wasn't a cloud by eight o'clock. The sun shone bright, and we cursed it, for if it had been rainy the attack would not have been made."

"That was the attack on High Wood in Flanders in the autumn of 1917, the wood 'covered with the splintered poles of what had once been a forest.' To read of it is not pleasant; to have been in it was far worse. He adds:

"My participation in the battle of High Wood ended. I wasn't wounded. But when we reached the *Boche* front trenches a strange thing happened. There was no fight worth mentioning. The tanks stopt over the trenches and blazed away right and left with their all-around traverse. A few *Boches* ran out and threw silly little bombs at the monsters. The tanks, noses in air, moved slowly on. And then the graybacks swarmed up out of shelters and dugouts literally in hundreds, and held up their hands, whining 'Mercy, Kamerad.' We took prisoners by platoons. Blotfeld grabbed me and turned over a gang of thirty to me. We marched them rapidly, cut their suspenders and belts, and I started to the rear with them. They seemed glad to go. So was I. As we hurried back over the five hundred yards that had been No Man's Land and was now British ground, I looked back and saw the irresistible tanks smashing their way through the tree-stumps of High Wood, still spitting death and destruction in three directions."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Allen, Ida C. Bailey. Mrs. Allen's Cook Book. Pp. 772. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Of all the books that have been published which treat of the culinary art, few have come so near to presenting a complete survey of the subject as Mrs. Allen's. If evidence were needed to prove that cookery is so much of a practical art as to have become a noble science, Mrs. Allen

FOR MOTOR CARS



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Leatherwove
It takes the lead in most respects
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Made by Sanford Mills

for upholstery purposes because it meets with every requirement—it is durable—smart appearing—sanitary and worthy of use for scores of other practical reasons.

**Nothing Better for Motor Car
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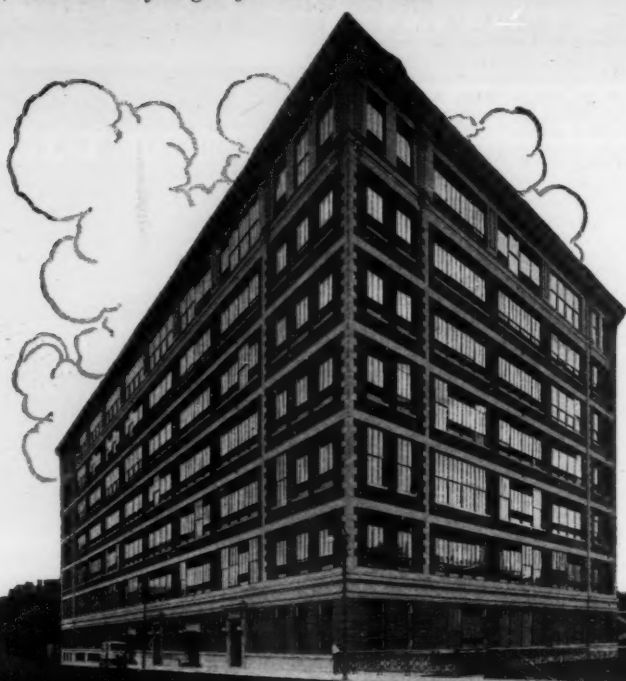
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Follow the lead of the Government
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Stability

Garage and Manufacturing Building for John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, constructed 1917.

THE structures built by *Steele* are designed for stability, for the years to come.

Steele industrial engineers study the conditions of the manufacturer, analyze his problems, route the materials, locate the machinery, and then—

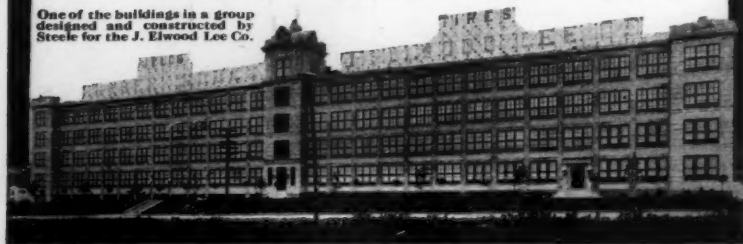
Design and construct the building to suit the individual requirements.

Leading industrial concerns have long recognized the importance of placing the responsibility for their new buildings under one centralized control.

And it is this unit management of the various details that has resulted in utmost satisfaction to the many owners of Steele-built structures. This has been the vital element in the success of

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Engineers—Constructors
PHILADELPHIA TORONTO

One of the buildings in a group designed and constructed by Steele for the J. Elwood Lee Co.



has supplied it. There are more than three thousand recipes in this book! No reader need be an epicure to enjoy the practical information that is garnered here. The burden of the author's message is, "Let every mother realize that she holds in her hands the health of the family and the welfare and the progress of her husband . . . and she will lay a foundation . . . that will make possible glorious home partnership and splendid health for the generations that are to be."

In times of Hooverized economy, such a volume will find a welcome, because the author strips from her subject all the camouflage with which scientists and pseudoscientists have invested it. The mystery of the calory, that causes the average housewife to throw up her hands, is tersely solved. The tyro may learn how to prepare the simplest dish or the most elaborate. The woman who wants to know what to do and how to do it will find the book a master-key to the subject of which it treats.

Montgomery, Robert H. Income-Tax Procedure, 1918. New York: The Ronald Press, 20 Vesey Street. \$4 (including postage).

Mr. Montgomery has done well to revise his earlier standard work on the income tax, in order to cover the law of 1917. It makes a somewhat formidable volume, but as a writer in the *New York Evening Post* has remarked, it is not his fault that "it takes seven hundred pages to explain what the public's rights and responsibilities under the law are." The onus in this matter rests, in fact, on our legislators, not on Mr. Montgomery, while the benefits will accrue to lawyers, for even with a volume so complete no layman "could pretend to hope to keep out of jail without the help of counsel." When one opens the book anywhere he will learn how portentous the new law really is. Alimony, for example, when received, is taxable income; but when paid, it can not be deducted as an annual expense to reduce annual income. In other words, as *The Post* notes, "alimony, like Dr. Jekyll, has two natures, a taxable and an untaxable one."

Harris, H. Wilson. President Wilson: His Problems and His Policy. An English View. Portrait. Cloth, pp. 278. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.75 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The conviction that Great Britain and America have a great destiny to work out in common, and that understanding and sympathy must be at the root of it, has led to the preparation of this record of President Wilson's public life, written before America entered the war and primarily for English readers. The author has given a clear and impartial review of the career of Mr. Wilson as professor and president of Princeton University, as Governor of New Jersey, and as President of the United States. The problems and policies of his administration—the attack upon privilege, social reform, the Mexican situation, the Monroe doctrine, the European War—occupy the larger part of the volume. Its aim is not criticism or appreciation or interpretation. The author provides materials for forming judgments rather than any judgments of his own, in order that English readers may become familiar with current American problems and a great American personality. His tone is neither fulsome nor patronizing. It will be eminently useful for President Wilson's fellow citizens to refresh their memories on the crowding events and the momentous decisions of his administration by reading this straightforward description of ourselves "as others see us."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW TRENCH SERVICE TURNS OUR BOYS INTO VETERANS

WHAT kind of a showing are our American fighters going to make over in France?

This is a question that is to-day agitating millions of hearts all over the country. We all believe that they will emerge with shining records from the fiery ordeal, but our belief is largely the result of natural pride and affection. Let us see what those who have been on the spot and seen them at work have to say of the matter.

Junius B. Wood, special correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* and the New York *Globe*, recently took a trip through the trenches to obtain an answer to this all-important question. His report of the morale maintained by our contingent under most trying conditions will go far toward justifying our ingrained belief in the unlickableness of our soldier boys. Visiting the American trenches, he tells us, is a simple matter for a Yankee correspondent, once he is officially accredited by the War Department.

"Glad to have you go," said the colonel at regimental headquarters after permission had been obtained from various generals. "I'll send a runner with you. Nobody is allowed to go alone from here, and you must walk in the trenches in the daytime."

We were standing in an observation tower at the time and he pointed across the fields down the roads leading straight to the enemy trenches.

"See that soldier walking down that road?" he continued. "He knows he is in sight of the enemy, but he is willing to take a chance on the road in preference to following the roundabout zig-zag communication trench. He is disobeying orders all right, but it is proof that the American soldier is not ducking into a hole when he does not have to."

The correspondent arrived just in time to take part in the men's lunch, consisting of an omelet, fried corn-beef hash, potatoes, carrots, raw onions, and toast, every man faring exactly alike. He was lucky enough to witness a duel in the air which he thus describes:

An airplane fight between three French and five German machines was in progress as I went into the trenches. I could hear the rat-tat of the machine guns and see strings of white smoke. One of the German airplanes suddenly dived downward, turned over half a dozen times like a wounded bird, righted itself, and glided down toward its own line.

Soldiers were working in the trench, some digging drainage ditches and others repairing telephone wires. There were other men carrying hot meals to their comrades farther toward the front, where cook kitchens are not safe. All stooped to gaze at the novelty of an airplane battle nearly above their heads.

"Don't stop in the street," advised a sentry as we emerged from the trench into a ruined town. "Get into the



"Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees its close."

—Longfellow.

The close of day—does it bring to you, as the responsible head of your business, a feeling of security and satisfaction?

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LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND
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Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Accounting Devices lighten labor, save time and unite satisfaction with the "closing of the day."

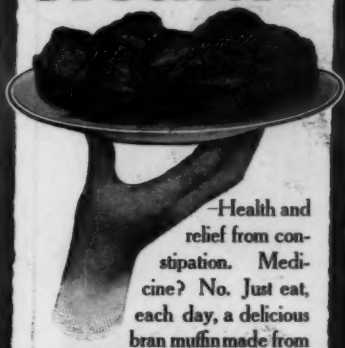


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KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Service Sales Offices Everywhere.

"Once Sold - Always Served"

Here's Health!



Pillsbury's Health Bran

The large, clean, coarse flakes supply the right amount of roughage to exercise the intestines and promote normal bowel activity. Then too—the Pillsbury recipe, printed on the Pillsbury package, produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Don't doubt it—try it—forget medicine—use PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN and bid good-bye to constipation.

Insist Upon Pillsbury's

Large Packages

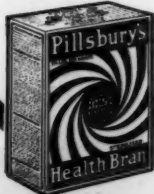
15c

(Except in Far West)

If your grocer cannot supply you, send 25c for a full-sized package (the 10c additional is for wrapping and postage).

Department "L"

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Ask
For

This
Package!

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



TYPEWRITERS

\$10 Up. All Makes. Save \$25 to \$50
No rebate at the factory by the well-known Young Typewriter Co. Sold for low cash—installment or rental. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial. YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. 635, Chicago



10 Cents a Day Pays for This Symphonola

Plays all records, Victor, Columbia, Edison, Pathé, Little Wonder, Emerson. Take a year to pay, after 30 days' trial. Compare its tone for clearness, volume, with more costly instruments. Return at our expense if it fails to make good. Ask today for the Beautifully Illustrated Symphonola Book FREE. Shows this and other Symphonola styles, sold on easy payments.

Larkin Co., Desk SLD-318, Buffalo, N.Y.

shelter of that building you can see over there. They may throw a shell."

It was in this town that the major commanding a battalion was located. In spite of the sentry's advice, soldiers were walking singly or in twos and threes, performing different tasks in the what had once been streets. The roofless walls of former buildings bore evidence that shells came often and in considerable numbers.

On the lee side of one dugout a dozen soldiers were laughing and joking as they were "dolling up," to the extent of scraping a few pounds of mud off their puttees. They were also washing underwear, bathing, and shaving. One industrious soldier who had been a farmer boy was scratching what had once been a garden to plant seeds. The other half of the yard was already filled with the graves of French soldiers.

"Get a picture of us in our front yard," shouted one. "The folks at home in old Kansas City certainly would never know me now," joked another. All crowded into the sunlight regardless of the possibility of shelling. These men had been relieved a few days previously, but the strain of the trenches had not dampened their ardor. Instead, confidence had taken the place of any uncertainty they might have had before they had been in the trenches. They had had experience in the dangers of trench life, and the some of their comrades were gone these men had come back safely and were certain to return again to the front with the same confidence. All who have been in the trenches feel like veterans.

"I would rather be in the trenches than back here," said one. "It is too quiet. Up there something is doing all the time."

In charge of a captain, the correspondent explored the trenches for some distance, stopping at length to watch some of the men busy with spades and timbers straightening up a spot where a German shell had exploded that morning.

"Has there been any sniping to-day?" asked the captain, after we had gone through a long, narrow passageway, stooping double, and had reached a listening post far in advance of the first-line trenches.

"No, sir," replied a soldier of unmistakably Italian origin.

"Have you seen anything?" continued the captain.

"Yes, sir. One showed himself right over there," replied the soldier, pointing through a hole in the sandbags in the direction of the German trenches two hundred yards distant. "I took a shot at him and got him, sir," he added, with a touch of pride in his voice.

The long hours of waiting and watching for something to happen, every muscle tense and every fiber on the alert, is what tells on the young soldier even more than the actual fighting, in which he obtains the relief of vigorous physical action.

Barbed wire, the narrow, dismal, soggy space known as No Man's Land and more barbed wire before the enemy trenches—these formed the view in front of the listening post. There are few variations, and it is about the same at every listening post along the entire line. The strain of standing hour after hour, looking away

into nothingness, is the hardest phase of trench life at the front.

"Men sometimes go insane at the front, and that is why there are usually two and sometimes three men at each post. Non-commissioned officers make frequent inspections and ask the men how they are. The crash of shells, the whistle of bullets, and the slash and stab of fighting do not have the same terrors as life at the lonesome listening post.

"One of our men got a Boche at nine hundred yards this morning," said a lieutenant coming up. "He had been in the habit of coming to a part of their trenches battered by artillery and shooting at us. They are not used to shooting accurately at that distance. Our men shot three times at this German. At the first shot he stooped and looked around to see where the bullet came from. The third bullet dropt him."

Water is as bitter an enemy of the modern soldier, as fire and the seas of mud, both in the trenches and beyond them, in which he often has to wade and stand for hours, make things very hard for him at times. The writer says:

We went back into the front trenches, where there was a stretch of souplike mud. Soldiers with spades were trying to accelerate the sluggish movement. All were standing knee-deep in the mud, and their feet and legs would be thoroughly soaked before they were off duty and back in their damp dugouts. The soldiers are cheerful, but pneumonia, as the result of this unnecessary exposure, has already claimed victims. Why the men are not supplied with sufficient rubber boots instead of cloth puttees is a question some one might answer.

"Say, do you know there would be several cold steins waiting for me after this day's work if I were at home in Cincinnati," laughed one lusty shoveler, who spoke with a pronounced German accent.

"Me, too; but I ain't in New York," said less cheerfully a smaller, dark youth with a Jewish nose.

Parts of the trenches are less muddy, but others are rushing rivulets, with the water ankle deep. This gives a fleeting picture of how our men live on the front line. Anybody who goes through the trenches will be caked with mud to the knees, spattered with mud to the hips, and rubbed with mud to the elbows and sides from scraping the narrow walls.

The correspondent now witnessed a little lively shell-firing that gave him a taste of what the soldier may expect at any moment.

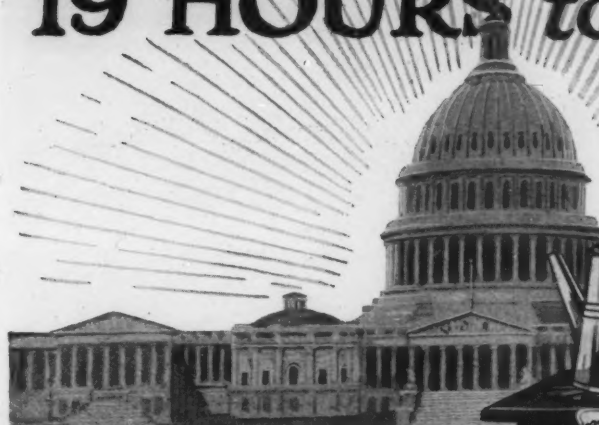
"Better put out our pipes and stop smoking," said the captain, setting the example. "We are coming to a listening post only thirty yards from a Hun post. They can see smoke and can hear us speaking above a whisper," he cautioned.

The post was the one where the Germans captured a man a few nights ago. There were three men in it to-day. One was a full-blooded Indian and one a half-breed Indian named Polis.

"Must keep down lower," said one of the Indians. "They were trying to snipe us a few minutes ago. We can see their listening post through the mirror-box telescope, but we dare not stick up our heads to look."

The other Indian might, indeed, have

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Building a power driven lawn mower embodying the tractor principle means eliminating the complications and doing away with the obstacles that have formerly stood in the way of satisfactory service

To understand exactly how the tractor principle operates it is only necessary to consider the way the simple hand mower operates. It is the traction wheels of the hand mower moving over the ground that causes the knives to revolve and cut the grass.

It is the same simple principle that we have worked out in this new Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower. The engine is mounted on a substantial frame above the heavy roller. This roller is driven by a belt from the engine. The cutting mower is fastened to the frame by a bracket and two side braces, and is simply pushed ahead of the roller the same as a hand mower is pushed along.



Same principle as a hand mower

There is no need for power from the engine being connected to the cutting mower—the traction of the side wheels operates the cutting blades.

The Advantages Are Quite Plain

The advantage of pushing the mower ahead of the machine instead of connecting the power to the mower is obvious. It eliminates the possibility of damage, should the knives suddenly strike some obstruction.

Sticks, bones, and pieces of cloth or other obstructions will occasionally find their way into the very best kept lawns. This obstruction getting between the blades and the bottom plate may stop the machine instantly. If the engine is connected direct to the cutting knives, it is this sudden stop which causes trouble by injuring and possibly breaking some part.

The Ideal being of the tractor type, can not be injured in the slightest by suddenly running into some obstruction, because the traction wheels slip and no damage is done.

Simplified Construction

The design of this Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower is so

simple that it can safely be called a machine that is not only fool-proof but practically accident-proof. We have done away with all necessity of complicated clutches to wear and get out of adjustment. The single cylinder engine is of very simple construction, with hit-and-miss governor and jump spark ignition.

Extra Set of Blades

We furnish with every machine, an extra cutting mower. No matter how constantly a machine may be operated, you can always keep a set of sharpened knives on hand, so one set of knives can be taken out and another one substituted in two minutes' time.

Very Economical

One man with an Ideal Power Lawn Mower can do as much work as five or six men with hand machines. This is most important when labor is scarce. At a very nominal expense, the Ideal will keep your grass cut, rolled and in the pink of condition. In these times when labor is so badly needed for industrial and agricultural work, there is every reason why the Ideal should be employed wherever there is grass to be cut.

Keeps the Lawn Well Rolled

Of course with the Ideal you roll your lawn every time the grass is cut—this eliminates considerable extra labor. However, we furnish as regular equipment a small castor, which may be substituted for the cutting knives so that the machine may be used as a lawn roller only when needed. The weight of the machine when used as a roller is approximately 500 pounds. When heavier rolling is needed, more weight can easily be placed in the machine.

Cuts Four to Five Acres a Day

The Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower has a 30-inch cut. A man with one of these machines can mow from four to five acres a day on an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil.

The operator has practically nothing to do except to guide the machine. At the operator's left hand is located a lever for stopping and starting. The lever works a belt tightener, as the machine is operated by a belt driven from the engine to the roller. This method does away with the necessity for a complicated clutch—it is simple, safe and sure.

Cuts Close to Walks, Flower Beds and Shrubbery

With the Ideal a man can work very close up to the walks, shrubbery and flower beds. The

Ideal is so easily handled that it can be run practically any place where a hand mower can be operated.

10 Days' Free Trial

If you are interested in a Tractor Lawn Mower we will gladly place one of the machines at your disposal for 10 days' trial, that you may see for yourself how thoroughly and economically they do their work.

We sell the Ideal Tractor Mowers under a positive guarantee of satisfaction—we do not claim that it will give satisfaction if used where the grass has grown so long that a mowing machine should be used—but for keeping a lawn in good condition it will do the work cheaper and better than any power mower on the market, and we will gladly refund money on any machine that fails to give satisfaction when properly operated.

Where conditions are reasonable, and with ordinary care, the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower should give good service for at least 10 years.

Order Early

On account of traffic conditions, it is advisable to place order as early as possible, to ensure having the machine ready for the early spring work.

You can buy the Ideal through your local dealer, or where there is no dealer near you, we will ship direct from factory. Write today for complete literature and name of nearest dealer.

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R. E. OLDS, Chairman

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TRACTOR
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Write your name and address in the margin below and mail to the Ideal Power Lawn Mower Company
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Complete Outfit with Extra Cutting Mower and Castor

Mowers can be changed by removing the two castor pins at "A". To change to lawn roller, remove the castor pins at "A" and the bracket "B", and attach the roller and bracket "C". The lever "E" is used for stopping and starting—no other levers are required.



Every Ideal Tractor Power Lawn Mower is sold complete with extra cutting mower so that a sharp set of knives can always be kept on hand, and a castor to use for converting the outfit into a lawn roller. By getting a machine with these necessary extras you are assured uninterrupted service and complete satisfaction.

been a statue. Motionless he stood peering straight ahead, saying nothing but hearing and seeing everything. The instincts of a soldier were born in him, tho this style of fighting was not dreamed of in the days of his ancestors, who used bows and arrows.

"We have, such marked superiority in sniping that we have practically silenced the German snipers," said the captain. "When we first entered the trenches the Germans were sniping all the time and picking off our men. But we are better shots than they."

For more than an hour our guns had been working steadily. The Germans were silent as if the opposite hills were empty, instead of being honeycombed with trenches and gun emplacements. Suddenly they let loose with a roar, directing their fire on the sector toward which we were walking. At least fifty high explosive shells seemed to hit one hundred yards off, the front in the space of five minutes.

"Get down. Don't let them see us here, or they will be starting their shells on this sector," warned the captain.

The reason for the presence of the airplanes was now explained as the American batteries started firing slowly and regularly while we were going through a ditch higher than our heads toward the front. It was the first clear day in weeks. Our batteries were engaged in spotting the enemy trenches. Each shot was registered by an airplane showing whether it was accurate, over, or short, to enable the gunners to secure the exact range.

The correspondent and his guide worked along the trenches until they reached the sector at which the German bombardment was directed. At that moment the firing suddenly stopt and the men emerged from the dugouts into which they had ducked for protection. A sergeant saw a man roll and light a cigaret.

"You, McGuire, stop smoking that cigaret or you will have them shooting over in this direction again," ordered the sergeant in a tense whisper. The soldier was just getting the makings going nicely.

"It wasn't anything your men did, sergeant, that started the bombardment," said the captain. "They are retaliating for our firing all the afternoon."

"They always seem to pick our sector," said a lieutenant coming up. "Every one of us was knocked flat when the first shell exploded. One corporal had his nose cut by a flying stone. We were in the midst of a foot inspection, and you would have laughed to see the men running barefoot through the cold mud."

The men were laughing and kidding each other. That the close call had shaken their nerve never occurred to one. It seemed like a "chewing match" between the innings at a baseball game. One soldier picked up his shoes which he had left on the firing step on the side of the trench and found that a piece of shrapnel had cut through the uppers. As many as could gathered around him to make comments and poke fun at him because he was obliged to wear leaky shoes. Another took his shoulder pack off the parapet and discovered that a jagged hole had been cut through the handle of his trench spade. He probed into the blanket and brought out a splinter of steel from a shell. Closeness of danger was only a cause for further animated discussion.

Two of the shells in this sudden burst of vindictive firing fell close enough to

pile dirt into the trenches. Finally we reached a place that was impassable. Two soldiers were standing there with rifles guarding the end.

"We go over the top and across to the next sector only after dark, sir," explained one.

"I am willing to take a chance," said the captain.

"I guess they will not waste a shot at one man."

"It is all right with me," I said. "I agree."

"Keep ten yards apart, and step lively," said the captain as he started. We were in plain view of the enemy, and also in easy range. However, the Germans were either not looking or did not care to waste a shot. We crossed the two hundred yards with no further mishap than getting nearly mired in a shell crater.

"Get down! Get down!" was the shout we heard as we slid into the trench on the other side, where four engineer officers were inspecting the wreck of the ditch.

"It is dangerous here," said one.

"It is dangerous everywhere out here," replied the captain.

After the boom of the big guns died away the machine guns took up their work, and their constant staccato continued until dawn, always the most critical period of a soldier's day. As the darkness fell the small party was able to climb out of a communication trench and cut across the fields. On the way the correspondent got some interesting facts as to the soldiers' viewpoint.

"None of the officers nor men complains of danger, hard work, nor bad weather," said an officer. "Long hours and responsibility—that is what tires the men as well as the officers. Some officers have a chance to steal a few minutes of sleep in seventy-two hours. The men never know when they will be called out for duty. That is why reliefs of robust men are not held in the trenches more than a few days at a time."

We were passing a camouflaged American battery when we heard the dull whiz of a German shell overhead. While it was still humming in the air we saw the flash of an explosion behind the battery and then heard a crash. Three other shells followed the first, but one failed to explode. Then the American battery let go all four guns at once in reply to the German annoyance, and once more the region was silent.

Such is a bird's-eye sketch of the American Army after a brief seasoning in the trenches. It is not a veteran army, but it is typical of all here and all those coming. It is composed of sons of all nations of the world, from the cold north to the sunny tropics. Some are regulars and old campaigners and others are militiamen whose training is a mixture of the manual of arms and social perfection. There are also national army men whose previous knowledge of war was limited to distinguishing the business end of a gun. In the melting pot of the trenches all become soldiers. Already they are anxious to go over the top.

The latest American prisoner was taken because he would not run from the Germans, tho hopelessly outnumbered. The Army here is up on its toes and ready to pitch in. It is up to the nation at home to back the men up. Just now it is more important to ship boots and other similar



Uncle Sam Gives Warning

In a recent bulletin, the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives this warning against the serious danger of keeping perishable foods without proper refrigeration:

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small articles than major-generals. In recent weeks the roads have been full of visiting generals coming for sightseeing and then returning to the states.

Military observers, since seeing how our men conduct themselves in the supreme test of the trenches, agree that America will have a great Army; some say it will be the greatest army in the world. But all attach a big "if." They always add "if America sends it over."

A FIGHTING KENTUCKIAN MEETS ADVENTURE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

"FEAR God and keep your head down!"

Such is the first warning given to every man going down into the trenches to face the skilful marksmanship of the *Beche* sharpshooters, who are ever on the alert to pick off the unwary Tommy or Sammy who is careless enough to show an eyebrow above the sand-bags. The men who look out across No Man's Land have no time for anything but essentials, as this terse and pithy command clearly indicates, and the fate of those who forget this supreme fact is apt to be swift and painless.

Of the many thrilling accounts of life in the trenches under fire that have been published in the last year or two, none is more vivid and stirring to the blood than the story of the experiences of a 'hardy son of the Blue Grass State' who decided in October, 1915, that being free, white, and twenty-one, it was his manifest duty to strike a blow for democracy. So he traveled in hot haste to Canada and enlisted in the Canadian Grenadier Guards. His subsequent adventures are graphically detailed in the book, "Best o' Luck" (George H. Doran Company), that he wrote after he was invalided home with a Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry. Sergeant Alexander McClintock wields a facile pen, and the pages of his book make highly fascinating reading.

German bullets are by no means the only unpleasant incidents of trench life, it would seem. "The trench rats," says a writer in *The Argonaut* in a lengthy review of this book, "were a perpetual nuisance and one not to be abated, apparently, by any of the resources of science." Says Sergeant McClintock:

About the only amusement we had during our long stay in the front trenches in Belgium was to sit with our backs against the rear wall and shoot at rats running along the parapet. Poor Macfarlane, with a flash of the old humor which he had before the war, told a "rookie" that the trench rats were so big that he saw one of them trying on his greatcoat. They used to run over our faces when we were sleeping in our dugouts, and I've seen them in ravenous swarms burrowing in the shallow graves of the dead. Many soldiers' legs are scarred to the knees with bites.

A striking picture of a raid is then cited,



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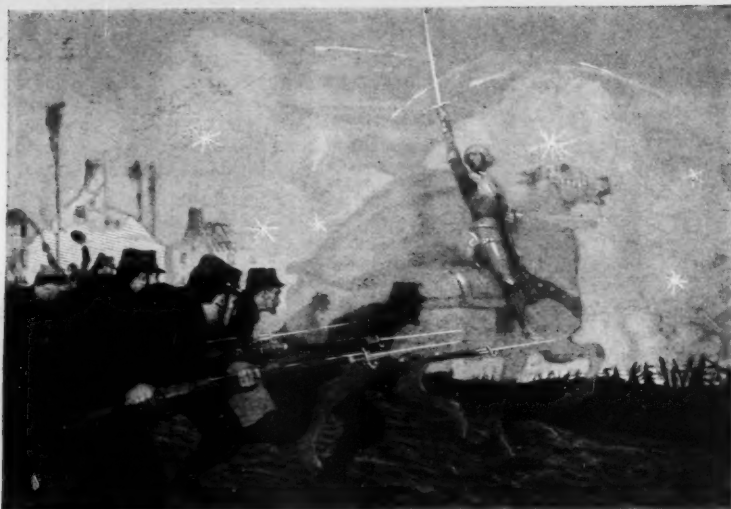
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The Marne was a demonstration of the power of patriotism with its back against the wall. The same sacrifice of self, the same love of country and unity of purpose that inspired the French people must inspire us, and we must win the war.

We are sending our best manhood to fight for us. They must be armed, fed and clothed, cared for through sickness and wounds. This is the work of every individual as well as the Government.

It is the proud duty of the Bell System to coordinate its purpose and equipment to the other factors in our national industrial fabric, so that the manufacture and movement of supplies to our boys abroad be given right of way.



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which leaves very little to the imagination. Says the Sergeant:

At last came the night when we were to go "over the top," across No Man's Land, and have a frolic with Fritz in his own bailiwick. I am endeavoring to be as accurate and truthful as possible in these stories of my soldiering; and I am therefore compelled to say that there wasn't a man in the sixty who didn't show the strain in his pallor and nervousness. Under orders, we discarded our trench-helmets and substituted knitted skull-caps or mess tin covers. Then we blackened our hands and faces with ashes from a camp-fire. After this they loaded us into motor-trucks and took us up to "Shrapnel Corner," from which point we went in on foot. Just before we left, a staff officer came along and gave us a little talk.

"This is the first time you men have been tested," he said. "You're Canadians. I needn't say anything more to you. They're going to be popping them off at a great rate while you're on your way across. Remember that you'd better not stand up straight, because our shells will be going over just six and a half feet from the ground—where it's level. If you stand up straight you're likely to be hit in the head, but don't let that worry you, because if you do get hit in the head you won't know it. So why in hell worry about it?" That was his farewell. He jumped on his horse and rode off.

The point we were to attack had been selected long before by our scouts. It was not, as you might suppose, the weakest point in the German line. It was, on the contrary, the strongest. It was considered that the moral effect of cleaning up a weak point would be comparatively small, whereas to break in at the strongest point would be something really worth while. And, if we were to take chances, it really wouldn't pay to hesitate about degrees. The section we were to raid had a frontage of 150 yards and a depth of 200 yards. It had been explained to us that we were to be supported by a "box barrage," or curtain fire from our artillery, to last exactly twenty-six minutes. That is, for twenty-six minutes from the time when we started "over the top," our artillery, several miles back, would drop a "curtain" of shells all around the edges of that 150-yard by 200-yard section. We were to have fifteen minutes in which to do our work. Any man not out at the end of the fifteen minutes would necessarily be caught in our own fire, as our artillery would then change from a "box" to pour a straight curtain fire, covering all of the spot of our operations.

Our officers set their watches very carefully with those of the artillery officers before we went forward to the front trenches. We reached the front at 11 P.M., and not until our arrival there were we informed of the "zero hour"—the time when the attack was to be made. The hour of 12:10 had been selected. The waiting from eleven o'clock until that time was simply an agony. Some of our men sat stupid and inert. Others kept talking constantly about the most inconsequential matters. One man undertook to tell a funny story. No one listened to it, and the laugh at the end was emaciated and ghastly. The inaction was driving us all into a state of funk. I could actually feel my nerve oozing out at my finger-tips, and, if we had had to wait fifteen minutes longer I shouldn't have been able to climb out of the trench.

The raid is preceded by an intensified

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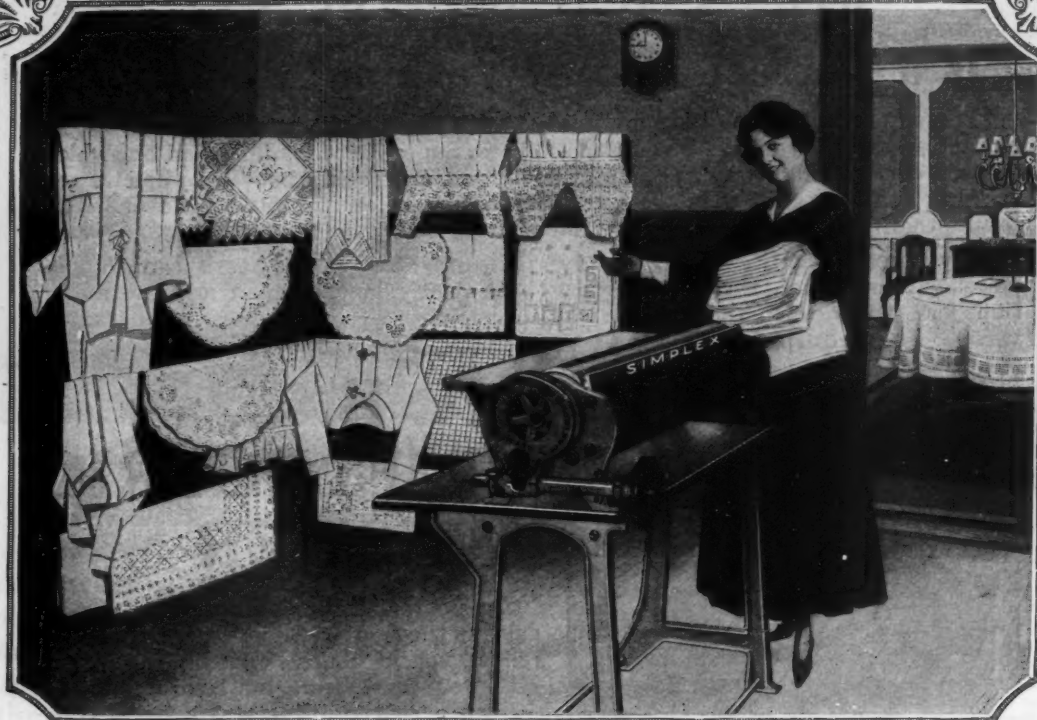
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(A 111)





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(A646)

bombardment, and this in turn warns the Germans, who throw up flares and search the ground with their machine guns. The account proceeds:

We sneaked out, single file, making our way from shell-hole to shell-hole, nearly all the time on all-fours, crawling quickly over the flat places between the holes. The Germans had not sighted us, but they were squirting machine-gun bullets all over the place like a man watering a lawn with a garden-hose, and they were bound to get some of us. Behind me I heard cries of pain and groans, but this made little impression on my benumbed intelligence. From the mere fact that whatever had happened had happened to one of the other sections of ten and not to my own, it seemed, some way or other, no affair to concern me. Then a man in front of me doubled up suddenly and rolled into a shell-hole. That simply made me remember very clearly that I was not to stop on account of it. It was some one else's business to pick that man up. Next, according to the queer psychology of battle, I began to lose my sensation of fear and nervousness. After I saw a second man go down, I gave my attention principally to a consideration of the irregularities of the German parapet ahead of us, picking out the spot where we were to enter the trench. It seems silly to say it, but I seemed to get some sort of satisfaction out of the realization that we had lost the percentage which we might be expected to lose going over. Now, it seemed, the rest of us were safe until we should reach the next phase of our undertaking.

I heard directions given and I gave some myself. My voice was firm, and I felt almost calm. Our artillery had so torn up the German barbed wire that it gave us no trouble at all. We walked through it with only a few scratches. When we reached the low, sand-bag parapet of the enemy trench we tossed in a few bombs and followed them right over as soon as they had exploded. There wasn't a German in sight. They were all in their dugouts. But we knew pretty well where every dugout was located, and we rushed for the entrances with our bombs. Everything seemed to be going just as we had expected it to go. Two Germans ran plump into me as I rounded a ditch angle, with a bomb in my hand. They had their hands up and each of them yelled:

"Mercy, Kamerad!"

I passed them back to be sent to the rear, and the man who received them from me chuckled and told them to step lively. The German trenches were practically just as we had expected to find them, according to our sample. They were so nearly similar to the duplicate section in which we had practised that we had no trouble finding our way in them. I was just thinking that really the only tough part of the job remaining would be getting back across No Man's Land, when it seemed that the whole earth behind me rose in the air. For a moment I was stunned and half blinded by dirt blown into my face. When I was able to see, I discovered that all that lay back of me was a mass of upturned earth and rock, with here and there a man shaking himself or scrambling out of it, or lying still.

The soldier all the world over is a fatalist. The men on the fighting-line in France are no exception to this rule. Hear

one of themselves on their simple summing up of destiny:

The philosophy of the British Tommies and the Canadians and the Australians on the Somme was a remarkable reflection of their fine courage through all that hell. They go about their work, paying no attention to the flying death about them.

"If Fritz has a shell with your name and number on it," said a British Tommy to me one day, "you're going to get it whether you're in the front line or seven miles back. If he hasn't, you're all right."

Fine fighters, all. And the Scotch kilties, lovingly called by the Germans "the women from hell," have the respect of all armies. "We saw little of the *poilus*, except a few on leave. All the men were self-sacrificing to one another in that big melting-pot from which so few ever emerge whole. The only things it is legitimate to steal in the code of the trenches are rum and "fags" (cigarettes). Every other possession is as safe as if it were under a Yale lock.

The exact method in which the so-called "curtains of fire" are laid down is very clearly and graphically described by our soldier-author:

While I was at the front I had opportunity to observe three distinct types of barrage-fire; the "box," the "jumping," and the "creeping." The "box," I have already described to you, as it is used in a raid. The "jumping" plays on a certain line for a certain interval and then jumps to another line. The officers in command of the advance know the intervals of time and space and keep their lines close up to the barrage, moving with it on the very second. The "creeping" barrage opens on a certain line and then creeps ahead at a certain fixed rate of speed, covering every inch of the ground to be taken. The men of the advance simply walk with it, keeping within about thirty yards of the line on which the shells were falling. Eight-inch shrapnel and high-explosive shells were used exclusively by the British when I was with them in maintaining barrage-fire. The French used their "seventy-fives," which are approximately of eight-inch caliber. Of late, I believe, the British and French have both added gas-shells for this use when conditions make it possible. The Germans, in establishing a barrage, used their "whiz-bangs," slightly larger shells than ours, but they never seemed to have quite the same skill and certitude in barrage bombardment that our artillerymen had.

To attempt to picture the scene of two barrage-fires, crossing, is quite beyond me. You see two walls of flame in front of you, one where your own barrage is playing, and one where the enemy guns are firing, and you see two more walls of flame behind you, one where the enemy barrage is playing, and one where your own guns are firing. And amid it all you are deafened by Titanic explosions which have merged into one roar of thunderous sound, while acrid fumes choke and blind you. To use a fitting if not original phrase, it's just "Hell with the lid off."

The wound that terminated the Kentucky fighter's career with the Canadian forces was received during a hot brush with the enemy on special duty at the battle of the Somme. Major Lewis, in command of that section, sent for him:

"McClintock," said he, "I don't wish

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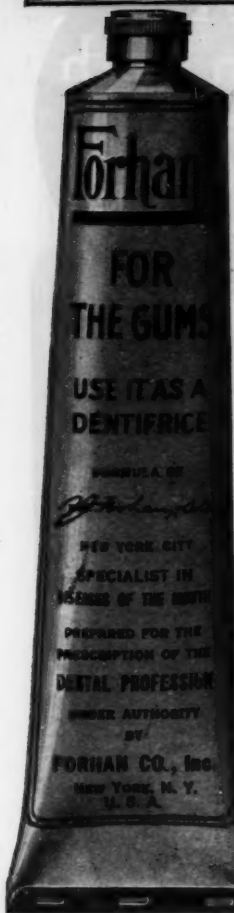
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whole issue of the
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me alone.



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JUST as the strength of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums.

Permit the gums to become inflamed or flabby and you weaken the foundation of the teeth. This condition is called *Pyorrhea* (Riggs' Disease). Loosening of teeth is a direct result. And spongy receding gums invite painful tooth-base decay. They act, too, as so many doorways for the organic disease germs which cause the fatal diseases of mid-life.

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to send you to any special hazard, and so far as that goes we're all going to get more or less of a dusting. But I want to put that machine gun which has been giving us so much trouble out of action."

I knew very well the machine gun he meant. It was in a concrete emplacement, walled and roofed, and the devils in charge of it seemed to be descendants of William Tell and the prophet Isaiah. They always knew what was coming and had their guns accurately trained on it before it came.

"If you are willing," said Major Lewis, "I wish you to select twenty-five men from the company and go after that gun the minute the order comes to advance. Use your own judgment about the men and the plan for taking the gun position. Will you go?"

"Yes, sir," I answered. "I'll go and pick out the men right away. I think we can make those fellows shut up shop over there."

"Good boy!" he said. "You'll try, all right."

I started away. He called me back.

"This is going to be a bit hot, McClintock," he said, taking my hand. "I wish you the best of luck, old fellow—you and the rest of them." In the trenches they always wish you the best of luck when they hand you a particularly tough job.

I thanked him and wished him the same. I never saw him again. He was killed in action within two hours after our conversation. Both he and my pal, Macfarlane, were shot down dead that morning.

When they called for volunteers to go with me in discharge of Major Lewis's order the entire company responded. I picked out twenty-five men, twelve bayonet men and thirteen bombers. They agreed to my plan, which was to get within twenty-five yards of the gun emplacement before attacking, to place no dependence on rifle-fire, but to bomb them out and take the position with the bayonet. We followed that plan and took the emplacement quicker than we had expected to do, but there were only two of us left when we got there—Private Godsall, No. 177,063, and myself. All the rest of the twenty-five were dead or down. The emplacement had been held by eleven Germans. Two only were left standing when we got in.

When we saw that the gun had been silenced and the crew disabled, Godsall and I worked round to the right about ten yards from the shell-hole where we had sheltered ourselves while throwing bombs into the emplacement and scaled the German parapet. Then we rushed the gun position. The officer who had been in charge was standing with his back to us, firing with his revolver down the trench at our men who were coming over at another point. I reached him before Godsall and bayoneted him. The other German who had survived our bombing threw up his hands and mouthed the Teutonic slogan of surrender, "Mersey, Kamerad." My bayonet had broken off in the encounter with the German officer, and I remembered that I had been told always to pull the trigger after making a bayonet thrust, as that would usually jar the weapon loose. In this case I had forgotten instructions. I picked up a German rifle with bayonet fixed, and Godsall and I worked on down the trench.

The German who had surrendered stood with his hands held high above his head, waiting for us to tell him what to do. He never took his eyes off of us, even to

look at his officer, lying at his feet. As we moved down the trench he followed us, still holding his hands up and repeating, "Mersey, Kamerad!" At the next trench angle we took five more prisoners, and as Godsall had been slightly wounded in the arm, I turned the captives over to him and ordered him to take them to the rear. Just then the men of our second wave came over the parapet like a lot of hurdlers. In five minutes we had taken the rest of the Germans in the trench section prisoners, had reversed the fire steps, and had turned their own machine guns against those of their retreating companies that we could catch sight of.

Badly wounded in the knee a little later, the sergeant took refuge in a shell-hole. Four German prisoners on their way to the rear were requisitioned as stretcher-bearers and carried him in on an improvised litter. He continues:

It was a trip which was not without incident. Every now and then we would hear the shriek of an approaching "coal-box," and then my prisoner stretcher-bearers and I would tumble in one indiscriminate heap into the nearest shell-hole. If we did that once, we did it a half-dozen times. After each dive, the four would patiently reorganize and arrange the improvised stretcher again, and we would proceed. Following every tumble, however, I would have to tighten my tourniquets, and despite all I could do the hemorrhage from my wound continued so profuse that I was beginning to feel very dizzy and weak. On the way in I sighted our regimental dressing-station and signed to my four bearers to carry me toward it. The station was in an old German dugout. Major Gilday was at the door. He laughed when he saw me with my own special ambulance detail.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

"Most of all," I said, "I think I want a drink of rum."

He produced it for me instantly.

"Now," said he, "my advice to you is to keep on traveling. You've got a fine special detail there to look after you. Make 'em carry you to Poizers. It's only five miles, and you'll make it all right. I've got this place loaded up full, no stretcher-bearers, no assistants, no adequate supply of bandages and medicines, and a lot of very bad cases. If you want to get out of here in a week, just keep right on going now."

As we continued toward the rear we were the targets for a number of humorous remarks from men coming up to go into the fight.

"Give my regards to Blighty, you lucky beggar," was the most frequent saying.

"Bli' me," said one cockney Tommy.

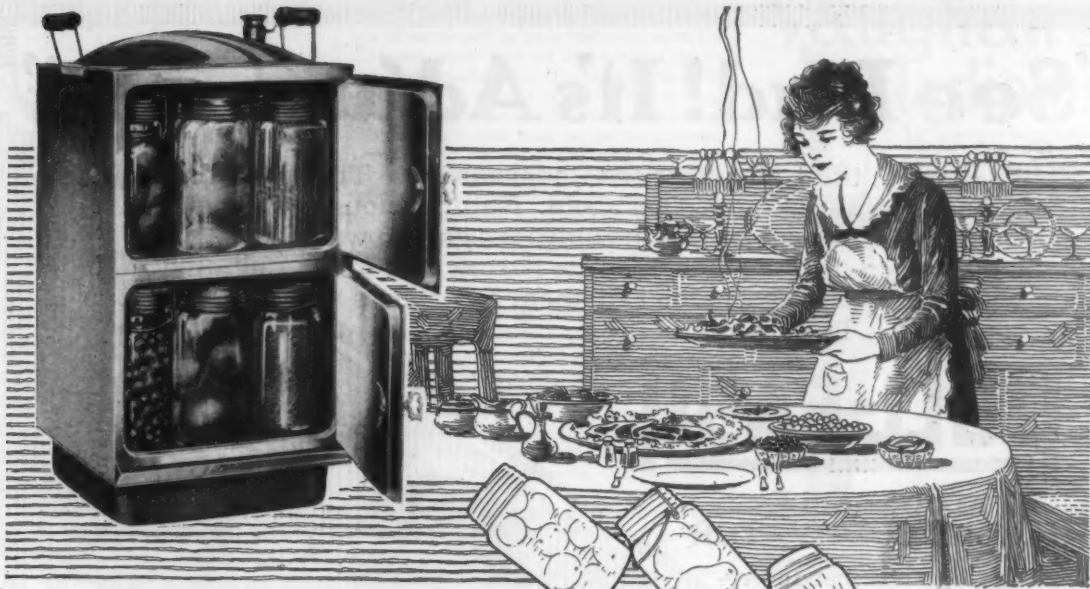
"There goes one o' th' Canadians with an escort from the Kaiser."

Another man stooped and asked about my wound.

"Good work," he said. "I'd like to have a nice clean one like that myself."

I noticed one of the prisoners grinning at some remark and asked him if he understood English. He hadn't spoken to me, tho he had shown the greatest readiness to help me.

"Certainly I understand English," he replied. "I used to be a waiter at the Knickerbocker Hotel in New York." That sounded like a voice from home, and I wanted to hug him. I didn't. However, I can say for him he must have been a good waiter. He gave me good service.



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THE FARMER BOY WHO WILL PAINT HISTORY FOR US

TO have a brush with the Germans is the ambition of every Yankee boy in France, but one chap who is going over there will take his brush with him. His work will be to picture for posterity the brushes the other fellows have with Fritz. His name is Harvey Dunn, his height is six feet, and people who know him say that if any unsuspecting German should be reckless enough to break through the lines to where Harvey is painting pictures the poor Teuton will never know what hit him. Harvey is an illustrator and sells pictures to editors, and if what the funny papers say is true, six feet of brawn is a fine thing to have in arguing a point in art criticism. Mr. Dunn's gospel of art has some excellent qualities. He stated it thus to a New York *Sun* interviewer:

"Art is greater than any country can ever be," he said, "and I am proud of my part in it."

"I want to paint the truth; but if there is anything I can not tolerate it is having people say: 'How natural it is!' about a picture. And the next thing is for them to inquire: 'What is this supposed to be?' It isn't supposed to be anything; it is, and if it is not immediately obvious, then I have failed."

"All I want to do is to get the spirit of a thing. If I have set that down I have finished my work. People talk a great deal about will power and what can be done by that means. But I think that by will you can do nothing."

"As soon as you have conquered your opinions and your will power you are ready to start on your picture. Without this and inspiration you can do nothing."

"Jesus Christ was the only man who ever knew his job. He said, 'Of myself I am nothing.' Nothing fine in this world is produced without God's help, and as soon as you have humiliated yourself and conquered your will you are a fit purveyor of the true and beautiful."

He is a South Dakota product, we read further, and his father was bitterly disappointed when the son preferred art to the pleasant pastime of plowing from dawn to dark with a five-horse team. Father is reconciled now, however. Says Miss Chloe Arnold, the *Sun* writer:

Mr. Dunn is thirty-three, about six feet tall, with blond hair and luminous eyes which speak of tremendous strength, spiritual and physical. It was while he was in Wilmington, Del., studying with Howard Pyle that he met and married his wife. They have two children, Bobby and his baby sister, who, unlike stage children, enjoy buttons as an article of food, and can yelp with the best. But for all these traits they appeared to be held in the highest esteem in that household.

As we sat in the studio night came on. Mr. Dunn took up his violin and played dance tunes, the names of which sophisticated ears do not know. But they took him back to South Dakota, where he was born, for he has traversed the Sunset Trail, and there is yet about him an air of the plain, a brightness to be found in none but true pioneers.

One day back in 1879 the elder Dunn

was following a binder on Jim Hastings's farm in Minnesota when Thomas Ellsworth happened to pass that way with his six-mule team and all his worldly goods in a prairie schooner. It chanced that one of the mules became lame, and so young Dunn and Ellsworth fell into conversation.

The result was that in an hour or so Dunn found himself in the wagon, bound for South Dakota to take up a claim. Of course at that time he did not foresee that one day he would have a famous son sitting in his studio, alternately fiddling and telling of his boyhood. Neither did his intuition help him to look ahead to the time when Mrs. Dunn, whom at that time he had not married, would have to hold down the claim alone.

Harvey Dunn's father got his 160 acres of land from the Government, and with great difficulty got twenty acres of it plowed. But he could not hope to get on long without oxen of his own and some one to keep the home fires burning. So he went to Minnesota, married, and thought of going back.

But try as he might he could not get the needed farming implements together. He had a good start, including a ladder, a wagon, \$7, and a wife. The ladder, especially, shows that he had an insight into what would make him popular with the neighbors by giving them something classic to borrow. However, that was not enough to go on, and he had about resigned himself to abandoning the claim.

But Harvey Dunn's mother, whose portrait by her son's affectionate hand hangs in the studio at Leonia, was a pioneer woman. She told her husband with quiet assurance that she would go and stay on the land until he could come. Which she did, landing at the station at dark one rainy night. Presently her husband got the necessary farm equipment ready and joined our plainswoman. That is the sort of mother Mr. Dunn had.

As Alfred Henry Lewis says, on the plains there is no such a thing as boyhood. One is a child one day, a man the next. So it was with Harvey Dunn.

When he was about fourteen the art instinct began to awaken in the lad. He would draw pictures of things he knew, not that he had much leisure for such a pastime. For his father was an indefatigable farmer. He gave Harvey an early initiation at the plow. As for breaking horses, nobody in South Dakota could equal the boy of fifteen.

One day he discovered something—some pictures by a man named Charles Dana Gibson. He rather liked the man because he seemed to have tastes similar to his own. So in the secret confines of his own room he took pen in hand and address this great man.

He could not write openly, because his father thought that Harvey was a ruined boy, or at least that if he persisted in drawing he would be one. The lad would have made an excellent farmer. Indeed the day came when the elder Dunn offered his son three hundred acres of land if he'd stay at home and work like a man.

At last the answer to the letter came from Gibson. I do not know just what he said, but it was sufficient to make the lad eager for a course in an art school. All of which he communicated to his parents. With the above result as to his father.

"But my mother," he said, telling it, "was my mother, and she wanted me to do whatever I wanted to and was happy at."

Autumn came, and one day his father came home from town. "I have something

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for you, Harvey," he said. Harvey knew what it was—a ticket to Chicago, where the nearest art school was. He felt that in his soul and was glad. But he had to wait. "Harvey," his father told him, "Watters & Lee are offering \$1.25 an acre for plowing, and I took the job for you."

Harvey knew that his father was of the has-spoken variety of mortals. He accordingly set to work, using ten horses, five to a shift, and plowing, he declares, eight acres a day.

He would get up and be in the field at six o'clock. He plowed on into the winter when the ground commenced to be frozen. His brother would fetch his lunch at two o'clock and five fresh horses. But the boy worked on desperately, without rest.

It was a weary child who turned in at dusk and did chores and then protested that he was too tired to stay up. "Father," he'd say, "I think I'll hit the hay," or such other idiomatic expression as was then in vogue. And he'd go up-stairs.

His chamber was such that he must bend over in all but about three feet of it in the very center. He had a box covered with newspaper and in this all his treasure—drawing materials and such things as seemed worth while to him, pictures cut from illustrated papers and the like.

This was the dearest time of day to him. He drew eagerly and frantically something he had seen that day; perhaps a passing stage or the aspect of that world there at sunrise; or a group of horses breaking the stubborn glebe.

Down-stairs frequently he would hear the creak of a door. For his father suspected. Then he would blow out the lamp and breathe regularly and noisily, which served the purpose. His father was then sure that he was in bed.

But the time came when he knew he just must learn to draw. Then his sister took him, his trunk and suit case to Manchester, and he saw a railroad train for the first time. In that day the railroad was a new thing to Redstone Creek, Poverty Flats; for such was the geographical name of his abode.

He arrived in Chicago very early one morning and set out on his way to find the Art Museum.

"Arriving there," he says, "I told the janitor my intentions, and when things opened up I went down and registered, paying them \$17.50, the only money I ever paid for art education."

"The first thing I visited was the junior composition class. The job which confronted the pupils was to make three circles. After you had made them satisfactorily then you could color them."

"I had taken a room in a condemned building with three other fellows, making all the furniture myself. We got our accommodations for \$5 a month. Well, I went home, and after I saw what a fool thing lines and circles were I decided that if that was art I'd had enough. But I plucked up courage and drew a picture of something I knew—a wagon coming over the plain—and went to the senior composition class the next day. My pains were rewarded with praise from the instructor, and ever since then I have been supposed to know a great deal about composition."

"I never did know anything of the theory of this branch of art; there isn't any. It's all a matter of feeling. You have it, or you don't have it."

There is something impressive in the method Mr. Dunn used to get a studio. Which was, waiting until all the girls had left the one given to them, and then going in and locking the door and not pay-

ing any attention to rappings. However, through the transom of that room there fell by intention a Swede named Swanson. He was a student too, but he knew the world and loved art and the finest principles of living. To him Dunn credits the fostering of ideals from which he has never turned.

At home the boy's name was never mentioned. He had disappointed his father too terribly. But always his mother understood and kept for him not only a place in the house there, but all his old tattered pictures. She probably has them now with her up in the Northwest, in Saskatchewan, where she lives. And as for the father, he has long since known the truth. His "erring son" is a great man in his home province. No one disputes that. Such was the boyhood of Harvey Dunn.

AMERICA'S WAR-HORSES SHARE DANGERS WITH BOYS IN KHAKI

THE same dangers that confront our brave boys in khaki are shared by the friend of man who has been immortalized in song, story, sculpture, and painting—the horse. Lots of people love horses just as affectionately as they do their other friends. Job loved the war-horse and gives us the most moving picture of him in all literature. His neck is "clothed with thunder," "the glory of his nostrils is terrible." Read this:

"He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men."

"He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword."

"The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield."

"He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet."

"He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

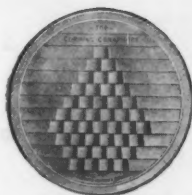
Not a bit inferior, we may believe, are the American war-steeds; and they have been going to France by the thousands ever since the war began. Says the *Kansas City Star*:

Fresh from the fields of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, the horses of war are being assembled at Camp Funston for the deadly work ahead in the fields of France and Flanders. They are arriving daily and are being issued daily, horses for the artillery, and the wagon-trains, and for officers' mounts. Snatched as rudely from the occupations of peace as the men who are training with them in the great camp, they are equally, man and horse, confused. The ways of peace are not the ways of war. It will take many months to make real fighting men, and will take many months to make war-horses out of plow-horses, and most of the horses are from the farms.

The remount station has a capacity of eight thousand animals, and, in time, it will be enlarged. Always there are several thousand passing through, stopping for twenty-one days at the station in quarantine. In that time they are put in the best possible physical condition before they are issued to the various units.

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cared for and nursed back to health when ill, so Kit and Nell and Jerry have to have similar treatment. We read on:

The Government is prepared to combat all of the ills of the animals, and later will be better prepared. There is scientific treatment for all cases—except one. When a horse is homesick the army veterinarians can do little. And horses do get homesick; as homesick as any man ever could be.

An officer stops beside a stall in one of the barns.

"See that animal?" he asks. "Won't eat—won't drink. Just stands there and pines and mopes, head hanging low, listless. Not a thing in the world wrong with it. Temperature is perfectly normal. Yet that horse has lost three hundred pounds."

"A case of homesickness?"

"You bet that horse's homesick. He's so down in the mouth he doesn't care whether school keeps or not. We've been keeping him under observation. Sometimes they die of it. Now if he should be hit with some slight sickness it might take a serious turn because his resistance is so weakened. He's got it bad. You can see his flesh falling away day by day. As soon as he gets back in the corral there's a chance he will get over it if he picks up with a mate. Horses are just like men—exactly. They get acquainted out in the corral and they make their friends. Let two or three come in from the same farm and they stick together like brothers. Two lonesome animals strike up a friendship, and they are inseparable. It seems like horses of the same color get along better together, too.

"Another thing we've found out is that there is caste among them. The good-looking ones herd together and they won't have anything to do with the scrubby ones. Funny, isn't it? They will eat together, and they always bunch up. Then we have tough customers among them—outlaws we call 'em. Most horses have decent dispositions, but you can pick out a rowdy every time. At the feeding-trough he will be biting his neighbor or reaching across trying to nip the horse on the other side, or trying to crowd out the next horse. Every feeding-time there is some one or two horses that try to start a fight, and you can look down the long line and pick out the disturbers.

"Take it the other way—you'll find animals that are so genteel that they refuse to scramble up to the feed trough and get into a push and jam for their food. They'll stand back until the rush is over and try to get a meal out of what is left. Sometimes they don't get a full feed, but they've acted the gentlemanly part, anyway."

The men who handle them are the sort who know horses and like them. Many of them have volunteered for the work, because they enjoyed the animals. Capt. W. H. McWilliams, in charge of the depot, picked his men with a keen regard for their fitness. Fortunately for the horses, he is an old army man, a veteran of Cuban and Philippine fighting, and he knows men and horses. In recent years he has been practising law in Kansas City, but the war finds him back with the colors.

When his quota was supplemented from the National Army he picked men from western Nebraska on the theory that they ought to be good horsemen. A number of them are college men with ranch experience. His officers are horsemen.

At mess there is only one subject of conversation—horses. The captain says

he has the best set of men in the Army. Three of them have shown such worth that he felt they would make good officers, and he offered to recommend them for the next training-camp that will be made up of men who are already in the service. But they asked him not to make the recommendations, because they preferred to stay right with their animals. Long, lank, sunburned chaps—not the kind you see knocking about the city. There is considerable democracy around the depot. Nobody struts. The man who is the best hand with the animals is the man who counts. Probably they'd lynch a man who abused an animal.

A private will tell how some particular horse follows him about the lot. "Somebody's pet," he explains. "I've taken a fancy to the darn little cuss."

They all feel that way about horses. A young lieutenant has a pony with a coffee-pot brand on him. He calls him "Coffee" and talks to him as if he were a human.

In the hospital barns the sick horses are cared for tenderly. One that was suffering from pneumonia had cold feet, so they swathed his feet and legs in sacks. Liniment is rubbed on the sore chest. A bucket of water is always there so the invalid can dip his fevered nose in it. The stablemen administer the medicine and take temperatures under the direction of the veterinarians, and it is done gently. Only men who have feeling for horses would speak in such tones as they use. One magnificent bay mare fell into the death struggle and a little knot of men in khaki stood around until the end—and they stood silently.

"We have been expecting it for the last twenty-four hours," the lieutenant commented.

Frequently the long, hard journey in stock-trains to the camp knocks a horse out for a few days. He catches cold and develops a slight fever. The temperature of each horse is taken upon arrival, and those who vary from the normal are taken at once into the hospitals for treatment. Rest, food, and a little medicine soon straighten them out, exactly as a man would be cured. The health of each animal is guarded more carefully than it would be in civil life, and illness is detected quicker.

And now we turn to a more humble, but no less indispensable beast of war, as we are told:

The mules are rugged. One developed pneumonia and died suddenly, but as a rule they are healthy. Also, they are easily broken and easily handled. In organizing the pack-trains a bay mare is always selected as the "bell-mare," and the mule will follow her anywhere. Mules, they say, look up to horses and consider them superior beings, and the bell-mare is virtually an officer.

Breaking mules for the pack-trains that have never been ridden is accomplished quickly. A surcingle is placed around the body and a long khaki figure swings aboard. The mule is off with a show of pitching and bucking for a hundred yards or so. The rider isn't at all annoyed. He simply sticks and the mule trots back contentedly, accepting the situation without further trouble. When the pack is placed on its back for the first time the sensation is not entirely new. It does not take long to make a good pack-animal, altho the time varies with the temperament of the mule.

One little mule, however, was the bad

boy of the camp. The lowest rail of the corral is about two and a half or three feet from the ground. This animal would get down and crawl under it and into the next corral and he never could be kept in the same place. While he was there he had been an inmate of every corral on the place, coming and going as he pleased. Finally, he was issued out to a unit on the other side of the camp. Two days later word was telephoned over to the remount station to keep an eye for him, as he was missing. The officers laughed.

"No use to try to keep that mule," they said. "We don't know where he is, and if we did he wouldn't stay. He's got a wandering disposition and he doesn't know the first thing about army discipline. He's bumming around the camp somewhere. Maybe he'll come back—if the notion strikes him."

They told it from officer to officer, from man to man, and the whole depot laughed.

"But he was a cute little devil," said a cow-puncher in uniform. "He used to follow me around like a dog. But I ain't goin' to worry about him. That mule's goin' to take care of himself any place—daggone his ornery little hide."

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE— PATRIOT OR PACIFIST?

SINCE the appearance of his sensational letter in the columns of the *London Daily Telegraph* the world has been much exercised as to the real motives underlying the remarkable action of this influential British peer. Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, writing in the *New York Sun*, tells us that to understand the meaning of the letter and the motives of its author, personal acquaintance with and considerable experience of the Marquis are indispensable:

No one posset of these would accord the slightest attention to the charges so freely made that its publication was intended as a stab in the back of David Lloyd George, and as a party device to bring about his downfall. Lord Lansdowne has far too lofty a sense of honor, is much too conscientious and also patriotic to be capable of anything of the kind, much as he may have disliked and distrusted the present Premier ever since the latter's duke-and-marquis-baiting days, and desire his disappearance from public life. Whatever else may be said about the letter it is absolutely sincere, and therefore its contentions, tho they may fail to convince, are at least deserving of being treated with the respect due to honest opinions.

Lord Lansdowne has never been rated as a particularly brilliant, or even as a very clever, man. It is an extravagance to describe him as a great statesman, as some of the newspapers have done on both sides of the Atlantic. He was successful as Governor-General of Canada and as Viceroy of India because of his tact, his courtesy, and his gracious manner in dealing with colonial statesmen and with the native vassal rulers of India. But he made a horrible mess of his five years' administration of the War Department, culminating in the Boer war of eighteen years ago; was held responsible for much that was untoward in South Africa during the early stages of the campaign, and

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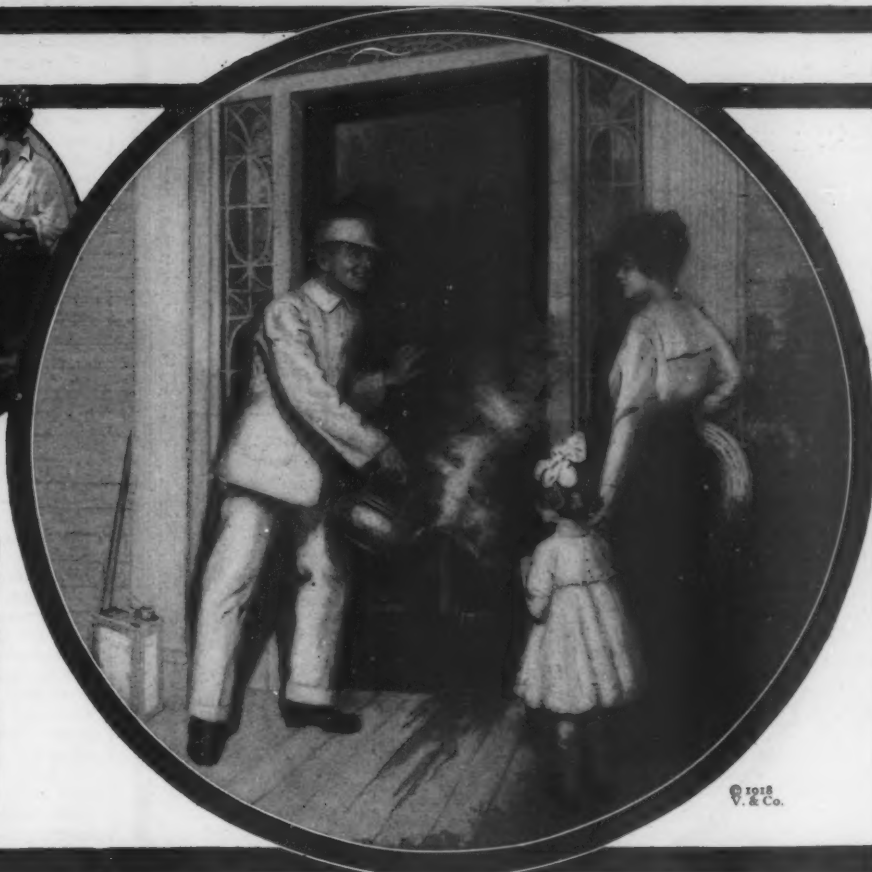
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became the object of so much military and civilian obloquy in connection therewith.

Thus, in order to save the entire Cabinet from disaster, he had to be shunted to Downing Street as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. There his policies gave occasion for much popular criticism, as I will show later on in discussing his relations with King Edward. In the summer of 1915 he was included in the Coalition Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, thereby forfeiting his position as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, but he was not a source of strength to the administration, and when it was reconstituted last winter by David Lloyd George he was left in the cold.

Now, while Lord Lansdowne may not be a shining light, he is blest with a clever wife, and altho extremely opinionated and terribly obstinate, he has the good sense to defer to her advice. It may therefore be taken for granted that she not only saw his letter before it appeared, but that she likewise sanctioned its publication. It is this which in the eyes of those who know the Lansdownes gives to it its importance. Why should she have allowed it to be issued to the press? It is undoubtedly because she has permitted herself to be swayed by the domestic rather than by the international conditions of the present situation.

Like most of the women of the old territorial aristocracy of Great Britain, she regards herself as responsible for the moral as well as for the material welfare of all the people living on her own and on her husband's estates, that embrace 400,000 acres. Some of the tenant families have occupied holdings there without interruption for several hundred years, and the attachment between these folk and the Lansdownes is very strong.

Lady Lansdowne realizes that the longer the war lasts the less possibility will there be of the continuance of this sort of kindly feudalism, since economic conditions resulting from the appalling expenditures incurred by the State during the last three years will have the effect of entirely revolutionizing the existing system of the distribution and ownership of land.

Then, too, Lady Lansdowne has lost a favorite son in the war, whose widow, by the bye, a daughter of Lord Minto, and at one time a familiar figure in New York and in Washington, has since contracted a marriage with Capt. John Jacob Astor, of the Royal Horse Guards, younger son of Lord Astor. Lady Lansdowne has likewise been profoundly impressed by the number of families on her husband's estates who have given the lives of husbands, sons, and brothers. A leader of English society—indeed, its most influential leader—she has been in a position to observe the cruel havoc made in its ranks by the war.

Mr. Cunliffe-Owen then goes on to show that Lord Lansdowne, while described by many of the papers, both here and in England, as a Tory leader, is in reality a Whig, making his political headquarters not at the Carlton Club, the great Tory stronghold, but at the Reform Club. That the Marquis is still not as much of a Liberal as he might be Mr. Owen goes on to point out:

It must be admitted, however, that while claiming to be a Whig, the views and prejudices of Lord Lansdowne are in many respects those of the old-fashioned Tories. He prefers the old to the new in political life, as in social intercourse. He entertains the same prejudice against changes,



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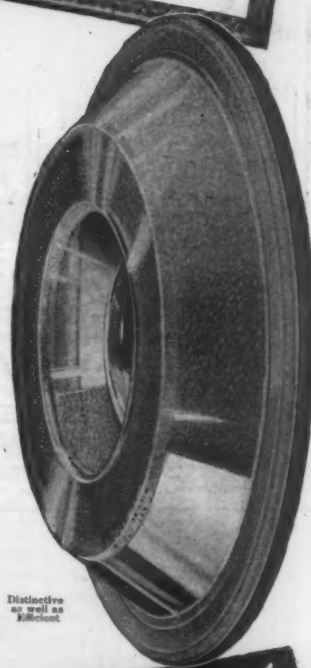
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described as reforms, as he does for the new rich and for the *parvenues*. He is indeed a champion and a doughty representative of the old order.

It has been intimated that Lord Lansdowne's letter had the approval of ex-Premier Asquith, and even of George V. While it can not be denied that the letter has been eulogized and defended by all the various organs of the Asquith press, has been hailed with satisfaction by those members of the Liberal and Coalition Cabinets who, like the Marquis, were dropt by Lloyd George when forming his present administration and was even accorded an expression of sympathy by Herbert Asquith himself at a Liberal meeting held last week, I do not for one moment believe that the King either saw the letter or approved of it before its publication.

King George, so this writer informs us, has been largely influenced in his policies by his father's guidance and advice, and the fact that Lord Lansdowne was not *persona grata* with Edward VII. would be enough of itself to prevent him from approving of such a letter from the Marquis.

In the first place, George V. is too honest a sailor and too strictly constitutional a sovereign to thus lend himself to what is virtually an attack upon his Premier while the latter was absent from England, speaking in the name of the Crown, of the Government, and of the people of the British Empire at the Entente congress at Paris.

Moreover, much as the King may respect and personally like Lord Lansdowne, he is just as far from seeing eye to eye with him in political matters as was Edward VII. It must never be forgotten that George V. and his father were not only cronies but political associates. Edward VII., unlike most monarchs, who keep their eldest sons and eventual successors at a distance, regarding them with jealousy and even aversion, made his very best and most intimate friend of his son, initiating him into all his policies, giving him the benefit of all his political knowledge and experience, and personally training him for his duties and responsibilities as sovereign.

Now Edward did not approve of Lord Lansdowne's management of the War Department, and in the bitter quarrel which ensued there between the Marquis and the late Lord Wolseley, then commander-in-chief, sided with the Field Marshal and gave him many public and private tokens of his sympathy. Nor did the late King relish having Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office. He thoroughly disapproved of Lord Lansdowne's permitting himself to be cajoled by the Kaiser into joining Germany's blockade of the Venezuelan coast in 1903, and complained that he did not receive proper support from Lansdowne in bringing about the *entente cordiale* with France, which he regarded as the principal feat of his reign. Indeed, it was not until after Lansdowne left the Foreign Office in 1905 on the defeat of the Unionist party that the *entente cordiale* attained its maturity, and that King Edward was personally successful in bringing into the Entente Russia, which Lansdowne had always treated in the light of a nightmare and as the greatest peril to the British Empire.

Another pronounced political difference between Edward VII. and Lord Lansdowne was in connection with Ire-



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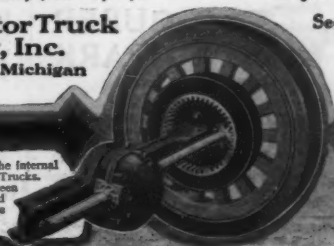
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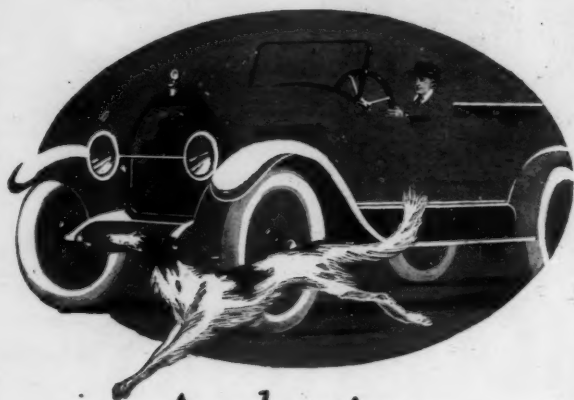
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land. The late King, as I personally have reason to know, leaned toward home rule and sympathized in a measure with Nationalist aspirations. He entertained much admiration for Parnell.

Lord Lansdowne when Foreign Minister was extremely jealous of King Edward's interference in foreign affairs. The late Lord Salisbury was wont to decline to take Parliament, or even the Cabinet, into his confidence when Foreign Minister, insisting that he was responsible only to the Crown, since by the terms of the Constitution the direction and control of the international relations of the Empire are vested in the hands of the monarch as his or her prerogative. Thanks to this he was able to cede Helgoland to the Kaiser in the early '90's without the Cabinet or Parliament knowing anything about the transaction until after it had been completed.

Lord Lansdowne went to the other extreme, and not only endeavored to keep things from King Edward and to hamper his activities, but even publicly intimated that in his opinion there should be no interference by the sovereign in the conduct of international relations.

It was not until the Liberals came into office and Sir Edward Grey became Foreign Minister that Edward VII. obtained something in the nature of a free hand and was able to bring Russia into the Entente, to complete and strengthen the alliance with France, and to effect an understanding with Italy, which resulted in her ultimately deserting the Triple Alliance. Sir Edward, now Lord Grey, realized, like Lord Salisbury, that he was, by the terms of the Constitution, not so much the Foreign Minister of Parliament as the King's own Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis, while of mixed Irish and French blood, lacks one of the most distinguishing characteristics of these two volatile races, so Mr. Owen informs us.

Lord Lansdowne, altho possessor of the gift of incisive speech, tinged very often with an irony and sarcasm surprising in so very kind-hearted and generous-minded a man, has no sense of humor, which is all the more amazing in view of the fact that Irish and French blood may be said to predominate in his veins.

Tracing his descent from that Walter Fitz-Otho, Castellan of Windsor, in the eleventh century, who was likewise the founder of the family of the Irish Dukes of Leinster, his ancestors settled in the Emerald Isle over seven hundred years ago, when Thomas Fitzmaurice became First Lord of Kerry, Governor of Ireland, and married the granddaughter of Dermot, King of Leinster. The Lord Lansdowne of to-day is the twenty-sixth Lord of Kerry in the male line direct.

Lord Lansdowne's French blood comes to him by his mother, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, and through him he can claim descent both from the great Talleyrand and from King Louis XV. of France.

It is undoubtedly from his grandfather, the Comte de Flahault, that Lord Lansdowne inherits his baldness, his extraordinary mastery of the French language, and his perfect manners, in which the courtesy of the English *grand seigneur* and great noble is happily blended with that of the Court of Versailles in the times, alas! of long ago.

Lord Lansdowne, like his brother-in-law, the late Duke of Marlborough, is



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graphically portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield in his celebrated novel, "Lothair," and this reminds me that the first occasion on which I ever set eyes on him was when as a boy of near sixteen I witnessed his marriage, and that of the then Lord Blandford on the same day in Westminster Abbey to the Ladies Evelyn and Alberta Hamilton, daughters of "Old Splendid," otherwise the first Duke of Hamilton.

Blandford was accounted far and away the more brilliant of the two bridegrooms by reason of his gifts and cleverness, and high destiny was predicted for him; whereas few dreamed that there was much in store for Lord Lansdowne. Yet Blandford failed to realize any of the expectations concerning him, and made an extremely sorry mess of his existence; whereas Lansdowne, owing to his lofty sense of honor and the realization of the obligations of his name and lineage, attained the highest offices of the State, and is on record as having twice refused a dukedom, which is a still greater claim to distinction than being a duke.

AN IMPORTANT WORKER FOR INTERNATIONAL HARMONY GONE

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE, the late British Ambassador, was a quiet and unpretentious man who shunned publicity, but in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with conditions in Washington the work that he accomplished in cementing the friendship between this country and the Island Empire will prove his enduring monument. Some of the most fruitful of international achievements are performed behind closed doors, and the public that profits by these knows little of them or their authors. To this class belong Sir Cecil and the diplomatic successes he scored during his term as Ambassador.

In a letter to the New York *Sun* Shane Leslie brings out these points in a vivid and interesting way:

The American idea of a British Ambassador has always been of a pompous personage residing in Washington who was not at home on the Fourth of July, and who pulled down the blinds on St. Patrick's day. The popular British ideal has been an aggressive after-dinner speaker forever demonstrating chemically or oratorically that the sanguinary fluid is thicker than the aqueous, amid loud cheers from the Pilgrims! Spring-Rice has not answered to either. Nor has he construed his office to be that of a human cocktail or what is called a good "mixer."

After showing that Sir Cecil's disinclination to indulge in any British propaganda over here was based on the logical assumption that the real interests of the two countries are identical, Mr. Leslie continues:

After the outbreak of the war in Europe his position became increasingly difficult. Spring-Rice immediately adopted the policy of self-suppression, leaving his diplomatic rivals all the run of rope they needed to entangle themselves. As a result his portrait would not be recognized probably by the majority of Americans to-day. He employed no journalistic satellites and made no "copy" himself. His work was too difficult and complex to be aired in

the press. His hardest task lay not in inveigling America into an inevitable war, but in saving the blockade. It was all very well for Whitehall to declare a physical blockade of Germany, but it fell on Spring-Rice to pilot the measure through the traditional diplomatic blockade of American opinion.

American traders felt that their rights were being seriously invaded and England's novel applications of the theory of blockade had to be explained to the satisfaction of American statesmen without the threat of physical force. In the day of the submarine the supposed blockade by means of a cordon of war-ships is impossible, but the right of a belligerent to intercept merchandise destined for his enemy remains. The proved limitation of dreadnoughts has to be made up through other means. The British blockade had largely to be supported by commercial agreements in Washington. Securing and applying such agreements without any excessive friction was Spring-Rice's most successful work. His commercial staff was worth more than a whole regiment in the field. Perhaps their best piece of diplomacy was meeting the very legitimate complaints of American officials with the same doctrine of the "continuous transit" which America enunciated during the blockade of the South.

It was entirely through personal diplomacy that the fundamental German needs of rubber, copper, hides, and wool were cut short. If the German soldier to-day has to meet the American boy with wooden shoes and shoddy he can only blame Spring-Rice and the American authorities who accepted his argument. As it turns out, what was good commercially for the Allies redounds now to America's military benefit.

Mr. Leslie thus draws a historical parallel between the position of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at Washington and that of Mr. Adams as America's representative in London during the Civil War and shows how they join hands across the years in the splendid task of reconciling the English-speaking peoples. Of the relations between the Ambassador and President Wilson he has this to say:

Spring-Rice made no pretense of influencing the most masterful and aloof of American Presidents, but he knew that from *Lusitania* day onward the soul of Woodrow Wilson was at war with Germany, and he kept his counsel. The President also kept his counsel, and both men faced the inevitable opprobrium. Even to good judges Mr. Wilson seemed no more than a doctrinaire essayist, while Spring-Rice was sometimes referred to as translator of Persian poetry. Nevertheless, the fingers of both were feeling further ahead than their critics could have dreamed, the President's furthest of all.

Then Mr. Leslie pays a well-deserved meed of praise to the two bright spots of British international accomplishment during the war:

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AND THEIR BEARING UPON THE NEW TESTAMENT AND UPON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH

By CAMDEN M. COBBEN, D.D., Litt.D.; James M. Thoburn Chair of English Bible and Philosophy of Religion, Allegheny College; Honorary Secretary for Pennsylvania and Member of the General Executive Committee (American Branch) of the Egypt Exploration Fund, etc., etc. Introduction by Edouard Naville, D.C.L., Litt.D., F.R.S.; Foreign Associate of the Institut de France; Professor of Archeology in the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

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Catholic and Irish elements have felt that they could trust the British Ambassador not to mistrust them. At no time has anti-British feeling been higher among Irish-Americans and at no time has the British Ambassador been less unpopular. This is perhaps a unique achievement. Ambassadors make history without appearing in it themselves. Spring-Rice will figure in the future history-books of America as a coupling link, and no more, but out of their graves his predecessors, the dead Lyons, Pauncefoot, and Sackvilles, arise to chant his *Nunc dimittis*. Let thy servant depart in peace, the peace that must be made everlasting among England, Ireland, France, and America!

"COME FOR A RIDE TO THE END OF CIVILIZATION"

ONE of the most vivid pictures of the war is found in the pages of *My Magazine* (London), where the editor, Mr. Arthur Mee, describes his ride to the "End of Civilization," and what he saw there. He says:

"I have spent three days in a ruined world. I have watched civilization fighting for its life. I have seen the work of a wild beast with the brain of a man that leapt across the Rhine and tore to pieces the face of beautiful France.

"I have heard the trumpet-blast of the armies of the powers of darkness. I have listened to the thunder of the guns that tried to shatter human liberty. I have stood in the spacious solitudes of a broken world.

"Yet, tho the things a man sees bring tears to the eye and break down any heart not made of stone, behind the visible things is an invisible something greater still; and there, in the dire peril of Ypres, on the conquered height of Vimy Ridge, in the bitter desolation of Bapaume, I felt again the eternal hope of man. My eyes have seen what no words can tell, and my heart believes in God."

This is the way he brings the actualities of war home to his readers.

* "Thirty million men are killing one another, thirty million other men are making things to kill with, and we are riding to the heart of all this wo. Ten million men who did not want to die lie dead upon these fields that not long ago were smiling with the homes of happy children, and we are riding to this Red Earth. Fifty thousand million dollars have been spent upon this war, and we are riding to see what men have done with it. We know what we have done with \$50,000,000; we have given our aged poor a little comfort in their closing days. How much happiness could we buy, then, with a thousand times \$50,000,000? Surely we could change the very face of the earth with the power of ten thousand millionaires. Well, these ten thousand millions have changed the face of the earth. Come for a ride with me and see.

"If you have ever been for a ride in France you will remember the miles and miles of trees that line the roads, you will remember the little white houses everywhere and the smiling fields and gardens that have made the peasant the master and the strength of France.

"We are riding through them from Agincourt, through the pleasant plains, through the villages and the little towns, through the endless avenues that give

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All together, all the time—and win this war



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A Severe Test—A tile-surfaced Barrett Specification Roof being used as a Drill-Ground

HUNDREDS of marching feet—a regiment in action with a roof for its drill-ground—that's what you see above. You couldn't use a roof much more severely than this.

And that's what happened almost daily for months on top of the big Altman Department Store in New York City, where several hundred members of the Home Defense League have learned to do their "bit."

Barrett Specification Roofs contain a larger amount of waterproofing and protective materials than any other roof-covering. That is why they give such wonderful service. And not only do they give longer service than any other type, but they *cost less per year of service*.

If you want this kind of a roof on your building, the way to make sure of getting it is to insert in your building plans:

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Only competent roofers can obtain the Bond, and the roof is constructed *under the supervision* of our inspector, who sees that the Specification is strictly followed.

20-Year Surety Bond

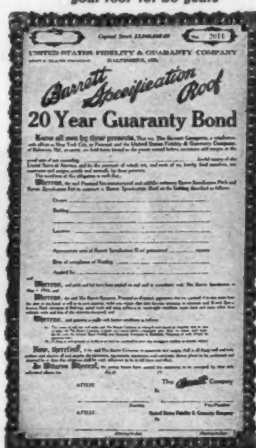
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their cooling shade in summer and stand in winter like cathedral aisles; and the world seems a beautiful place. The sun is out and the loveliness of autumn is about us; in deed and in truth we ride in joy through France. The people go about their work, the children go to school, we can almost fancy bells are ringing—and then—

"And then"

"We have come to the end of the beautiful world. The sword has gashed the face of France, the trees are withered and blasted, the avenues are no more, the roofs of the houses are broken, the walls are toppling down, the rooms are heaps of rubble, the people have gone, the cathedral bells will never ring again. The world slows down; the joy has passed from the face of it."

Mr. Mee returns home, and three things that he saw make an indelible impression:

"I have seen the things that are like the end of a world, but it is a new world that will come, and not a heap of ashes. I think of it all and remember three things that I saw.

"I think of the calm fortitude of the people who live on the fringe of the war, the poor people on the stricken edge of France, the boy who 'runs behind' in the ceaseless stream of traffic to the war as children run behind our carriers' carts; the old mother whose days are nearly over, pulling cabbages in her garden almost within sound of Ypres; the man who picks up petrol cans, flattens them out, and patches up his broken house with them. A pathetic sight are these rare touches of humanity along the roads—those laughing children among the guns, this old man at the gate. Who are they? What are they thinking? One thing, at any rate, we know: they stand for the patience and steadfastness of France in her great martyrdom.

"I think of the spirit of men who have seen the Valley of the Shadow, who know how black it is and set their teeth to walk right through. I think of a little room behind the lines where majors, captains, sergeants, corporals, preachers, cricketers, editors, and railwaymen sit singing little songs, joining in silly choruses, pretending that this planet is a happy place to be on, while just a little way off is being enacted the tragedy of the world.

"I remember the little private's song about mother at home—'I shall come home when the ebb-tide flows'—and I hope he will come home. I remember the captain's song about 'Our damp little dug-outs in France,' and those men in them who cheerfully endure and never grunt till death or victory comes. And I remember what they told me about the coming back from the fight when seven sit down to dinner out of twenty-two who sat down the night before. 'How can you stand that?' I ask. 'Every man thinks of his work in war,' the answer comes. 'We have our dinner and carry on. It is the only way.'

"I think of the smile on the face of the men who are winning. I remember that day at headquarters when the news of Passchendaele came down to that chivalrous commander of the First British Army. I remember the instinct of victory in generals and colonels and in Tommy out of doors. I remember the colonel—with his little girl living at Ealing in a house he has never seen—who laughed like a boy at the thought that anybody on earth could beat us. And I remember that splendid major who left a great business at home to live in a dugout in France, who



Danger Lurks in Dry Air! Moist-Air Safeguards the Health

Parched with thirst, under skies of burning brass, lies another victim of the withering, hot, DRY air of the desert.

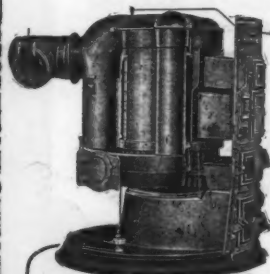
The moisture in the sunken water hole is just beyond his reach, and but for timely relief the desert would claim another victim.

What is true of the story told in the picture—is also true of the conditions in many homes.

Because of an unhealthful heating plant, the air is dry-as-a-bone. The rooms are hot, stuffy, stifling. The house is full of poisonous gases. The result is coughs, colds, headaches attack the family. The strong become languid, inefficient; the vitality of children is lowered; they become susceptible to myriads of deadly diseases, including pneumonia and tuberculosis.

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The Round Oak Moistair Heating System keeps a constant current of delightful, warm, fresh, clean air circulating throughout the house. It automatically humidifies this air—keeps it moist and healthful—free from dust, dirt, gas and disease germs! Once installed by our authorized dealer it will end your heating troubles for life.



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***Economy** Longest fire travel from chimney. Perfected hot blast, extra-deep fire pot and combustion chamber oversee guarantee complete combustion with all fuels. Absolute control.

***Convenience** Simple regulation controls entire system. Automatic ash-pit sprinkler guarantees removal of all ashes without making a particle of dust. Extra-large ground feed doors. Burns all fuels.

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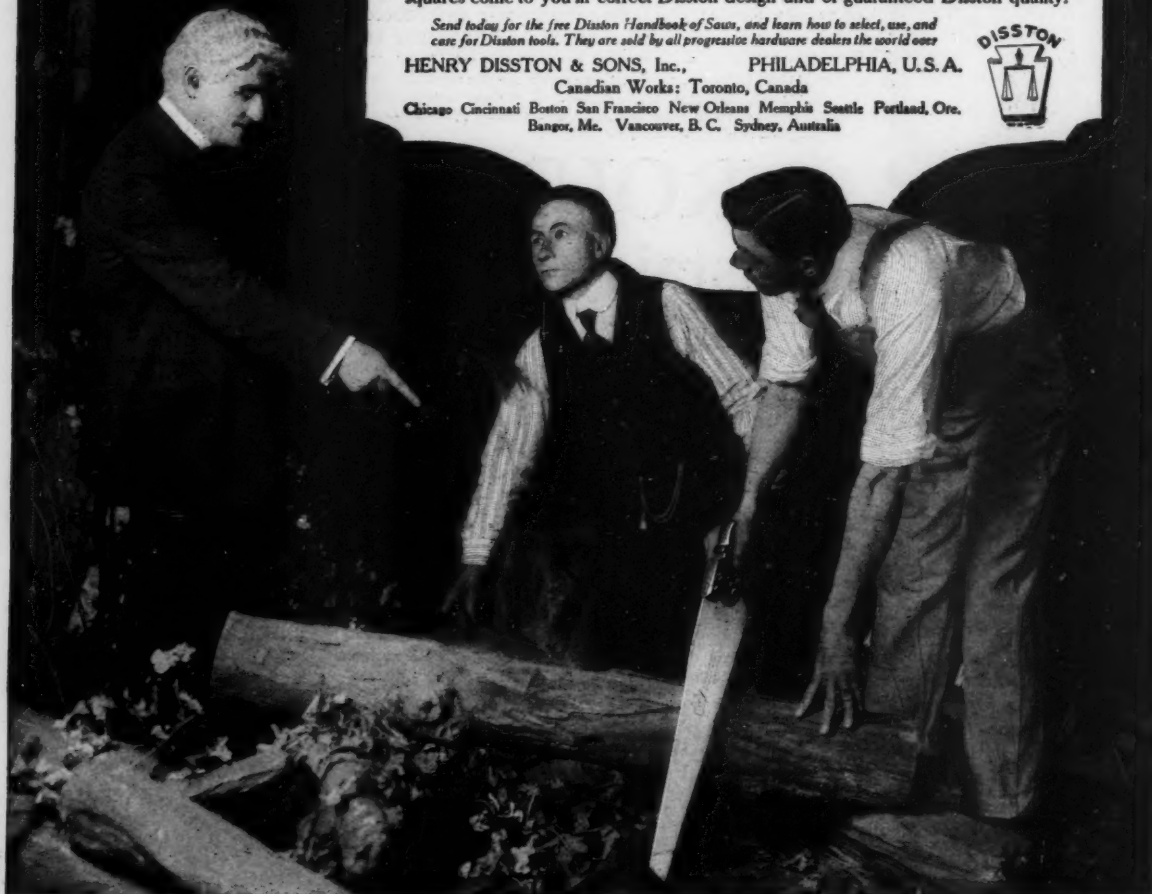
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knows that Tommy Atkins in the trenches is the greatest soldier in the world.

"We have had our failures, enough to break our hearts, but the greatest success of the war is the British soldier made in a month or two to endure for all time.

"And so I am an optimist, for I have seen the men who know and the things these men have done, and I know that good will conquer evil."

HOW THE CIRCUS DODGES THE RAILROAD BLOCKADE

WITH no priority orders for carrying elephants, freaks, or acrobats, how is the circus to travel this summer? Easy enough. In our childhood days the circuses journeyed from town to town by wagon, and we all remember the stories of midnight inebriates frightened into sobriety by encountering a procession of camels, pachyderms, and huge red wagons. Now, says a writer in the New York Evening Telegram:

Nearly thirty-five years have passed since this primitive means of travel brought the last big circus into town. And most likely it is going to be "back to the seventies" in transportation for many a circus that expects to tour the country this summer.

"Back to the seventies!" And why? The railroads are the reason.

"And why are the railroads the reason?" asked the little boy most interested.

Because of a tremendous thing called a government that has taken over their operation. The circus not being an essential like coal and food and munitions and other things required by the Army to fight that great big ogre, the Kaiser, the circus must step aside to let all these necessities pass along.

A big circus can not travel unless it makes contracts with the different railroads to haul it from city to city, and these contracts must be made before the season opens, that the circus may know where it is going for weeks and weeks to come.

So several of the most important railroads have already notified the circus managements that the demands of the Government are such it will be impossible for them to contract and handle this year any circus freight-train service.

The little boy in the big city or the small country town need not despair, for he is not going to be deprived altogether of a chance to see the circus, provided a new kind of circus that is going to take to the road in May visits his town.

This is an automobile circus, the first ever introduced. If it meets with the degree of success it should have there will then be others to follow its initiative, when every circus will travel by its own motive power.

So long life to the circus, which has been an institution since the days of Caesar, really going back as far as 776 B.C.

It was the facilities of railroad transportation that advanced the tent shows to a position of magnitude, when they appeared with four rings and four stages and gave a big spectacle besides, employing hundreds of people in a costumed pageant.

The possibilities of carrying out the same stupendous program of ring, stage, aerial, and spectacle features are not to be minimized, since the automobile circus

has the same advantages—in many respects is even better equipped to transport a large circus over the country.

Tremendous motor-cars have been built that are long and wide, some of them as wide as seven feet, with trailers almost as large as the motor-cars themselves, and enormous motor-trucks, for the United States Motorized Circus, which has its headquarters in Toledo, and will present a modernized circus, just like the big circuses that have toured the country for years by railroad.

The equipment for traveling will consist of more than one hundred and seventy-five touring-cars, motor-trucks, and trailers, having a total capacity that is equal to a hundred-car circus—the magnitude of a circus being calculated by the number of railroad-cars in its service. In fact, a hundred-car circus is a big circus, just about as big as the biggest.

The automobile-train will run in three sections, just as the railroad circus does, each section traveling at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The distances to be covered will be from twenty-five to thirty-five miles between towns, the longer jumps being taken from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The performers and other employees will sleep in trailers, which have been built like the interior of Pullman cars, and the performers may go to bed as soon as they like after performing, awakening in the morning on the lot in the next town, to find breakfast ready in the dining-tent, the first section having carried the cooks, stoves, and commissary department, and preceded them by many hours, leaving about the time the evening performance began.

The second section will carry the freaks, the menagerie, and the tents, and the three elephants that will be seen with the show. The last and third section will consist of the spectacle, the performers, the big "top," as the show tent is called, the seats, stakes, and poles, everything, in fact, that is left for final distribution.

Travel by motor will be easier for all concerned than is possible by rail, principally for the reason that the motor-circus in making short jumps will be able to make the next town in about the same time it takes to load a circus on the railroad flat cars.

Under the old system it took almost as long to haul the circus outfit from the railroad-station, where the cars are unloaded, to the show grounds and back again after the evening's performance, as it will now take the automobile circus to travel from one circus lot to another, with no weary horses, tired workmen, and fatigued performers to participate in the dusty morning parade. The only horses that will be taken along will be those that perform in the show.

That breakdowns may be repaired and no motor-truck may get out of gasoline, huge gasoline-tanks, wrecking crews, and repair-wagons, all motorized, will follow in the wake of each moving caravan, ready to give first aid and pick up the delinquents.

A pathfinder car has already covered a route that guarantees good roads, firm bridges, and easy movement for the automobile circus.

The advance brigade, traveling also in sections, but days apart, will consist of a force of press-agents, bill-posters, and billers to advertise the coming of the circus in the town or city where it is booked to appear and in the surrounding towns for miles away. This fleet will consist of ten motor-cars, trailers, and light touring-cars, the advance-guard having sleeping ac-

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stop coughs and colds and prevent the little colds from growing into big ones.

They have for years proved a safeguard against hoarseness and sore throat.

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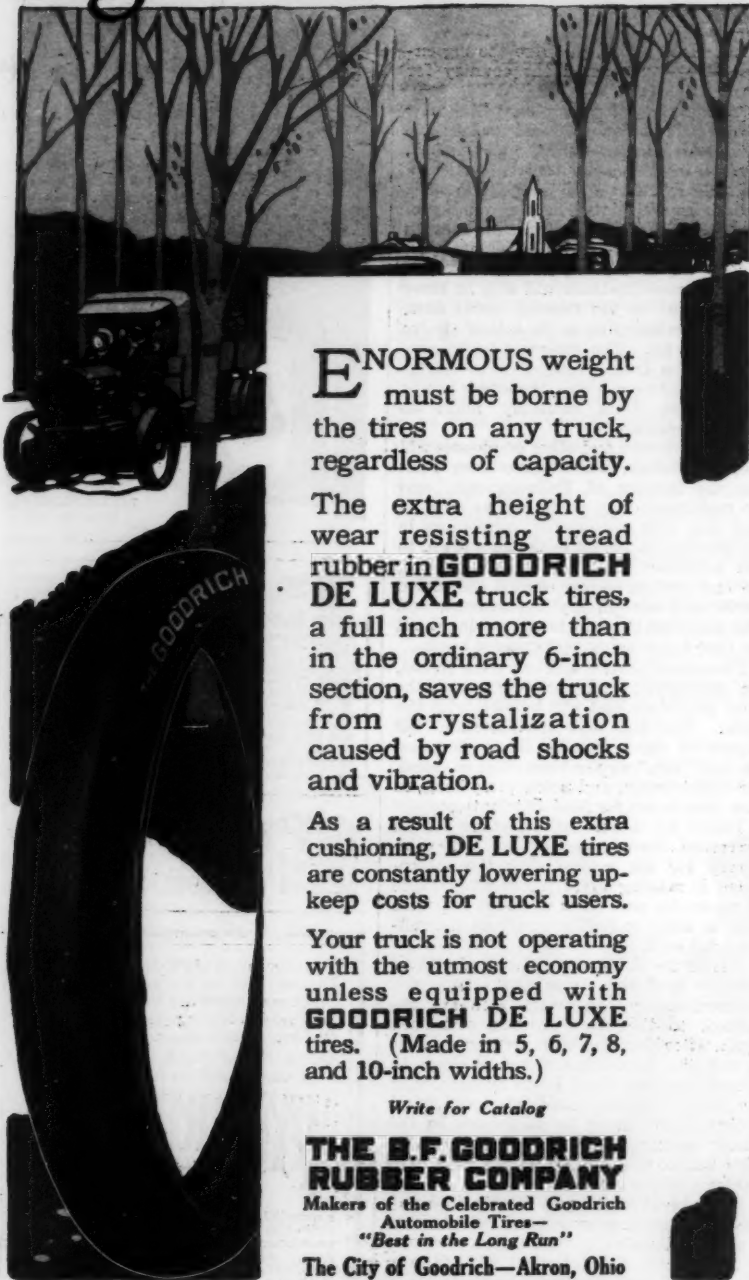
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"FREE"—our educational booklet on pyorrhea—or send six cents in stamps for booklet and sample of Pyorrhocide Powder.
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commodations in these cars. In this respect the advertising will be operated precisely as it is done by a railroad circus, which has its own advertising-cars that precede it.

TWO NATIONS IN CHINA STIR UP CONSTANT REVOLT

WHY the infant Republic of China is always in hot water, with revolts here and revolts there constantly occurring, is explained when we realize that China is not a homogeneous unit, but a country inhabited by two distinct and mutually jealous races. The *Hankow Central China Post* makes this clear for us when it writes:

The present civil war and acute friction between the North and the South of China was a foregone conclusion. Altho to a casual observer "once a Chinaman always a Chinaman" may seem to be the case, yet to a careful onlooker it is apparent that the races which occupy the North and South of the Yangtse River are entirely different. They differ in so many characteristics—such as physique, accent, food, traditions, folk-lore, and in outlook on things generally—that they are difficult to mix as oil and water.

The Northern Chinese, whose origin was on the banks of the Yellow River in Honan, Shantung, and Shansi, is a completely dissimilar being from the Southerner who resides in Kwangtung and Fookien. The Northerner is, generally speaking, a man of large bulk and physique, a person who takes things placidly and is adverse to any changes in his domestic or national routine. The Southerner is usually of small stature, darker in color than the Northerner, and a person who is easily excited. These people are impatient of the old and are striving to evolve themselves out of the circumspect groove which contents their Northern fellow nationals.

Then in food, the tastes are markedly dissimilar. The Northerner, whose winters are severe, disdains the rice which is so essential to the Southerner and lives principally on flour, and other products of wheat. The Southerner, whose climate is so hot that heavy food repels him, clings to his rice, his maize, and his cooling vegetables. The language of the North is more or less a common dialect and is easily recognized by the burr. The spoken language of the South is completely different and dialects innumerable make a Southerner a foreigner to the Northerners who journey to these parts.

The *Post* tells us that these two dissimilar peoples can never agree because of the ingrained jealousy of the South against the North:

But, above all, the principal bone of contention is jealousy of the North by the South. These Southern provinces have been brought more in contact with modern conditions and fret under the arbitrary rule which has become as second nature to the Northerner.

The Southerners have concentrated their efforts on trade and become wealthy, they have traveled and become more up to date than their Northern neighbors, and they view the fact of their being governed by the North, from a Northern capital, by autocrats ignorant and suspicious of their aspirations, with abhorrence. Then they look around and find the Northern provinces are generously provided with railways, whereas in the Southern provinces

ARMY PACKARDS RUN *on* SCHEDULE FROM *the* LAKES TO *the* SEA

PERSHING needed trucks "over there." Railroad traffic congestion was at its height. The Government said, "Move them under their own power."

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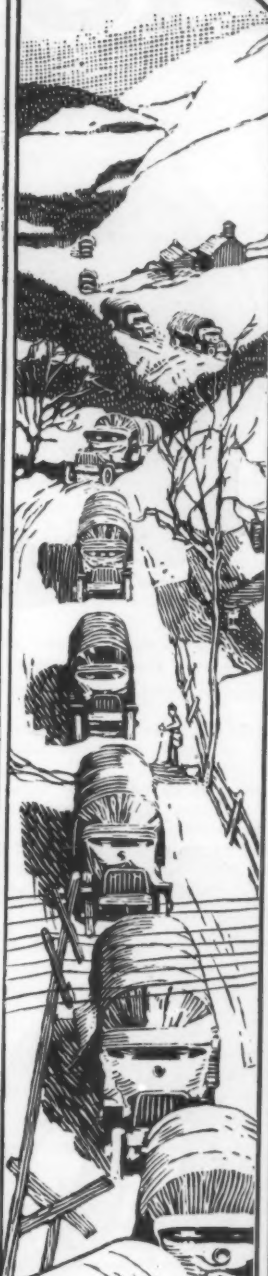
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GUARANTEED IN WRITING 5000 MILES

"While Others Are Claiming Quality, We Are Guaranteeing It"

which are the most productive, railways are few and business is retarded by antiquated and laborious communication facilities.

Little peace is foreseen by *The Post* until a monarchy is restored in the North and the South breaks away and forms a separate republic. The proposal to move the capital from Peking would not bring unity, thinks this foreign organ:

If the capital were removed to the South the trouble would not be removed, as the North would then be just as jealous as the South is now. The only solution is to divide the country by its natural divisional line, the Yangtse River, and allow each part of this vast and unwieldy land to work out its own destiny according to its own lights.

As can be verified by any one who has eyes to see, the North is undoubtedly not a Republic altho the Government thereof makes a parade of the name. The people are still content to live under a species of feudal or martial law, and why should they not, if they desire it? But to apply this antiquated system to the excitable, nervous, mercurial South, bursting with its aspirations and newly gained freedom, would be verily putting old wine into new bottles, and disaster must ensue.

A division must be the ultimate solution of the struggle, which is only now in its preliminary stages, and why not sooner than later? This is a question for every patriotic Chinese who really loves his country, and not his particular province only, to answer for himself.

PICTURE OF SERBIA UNDER THE GERMAN HEEL

AGLOOMY picture of Serbia as she is to-day in the grip of a merciless conqueror is painted by a former Serbian Deputy, Mr. M. Katslerovitch, and by the general secretary of the Serbian Labor party, Mr. Dushan Popovitch, in a Memorandum of Protest which they have jointly written. These gentlemen for the last two years have been eye-witnesses of the incidents they record and only escaped into Greece with extreme difficulty. The London *Spectator* summarizes their report, and says:

In the first days of his invasion General Mackensen published a proclamation inviting the Serbian population to return to their homes without fear and resume their ordinary life. War, he said, would not be waged upon the peaceful inhabitants. In spite of that proclamation, the occupation of Serbia has become, in the words of the memorandum, "a punitive expedition." We can not tell how the Germans would have behaved if they had stayed there; all we know is that the Austrians and Bulgarians have made a ghastly and tragic mockery of General Mackensen's proclamation. All the barbarities of which Germany has been guilty in Belgium have been reproduced in Serbia, and possibly the Austrians, and certainly the Bulgars, have added something on their own account. Before the German invaders handed over the business of occupation to their Austrian and Bulgarian allies they exported from the country a vast amount of loot. But we need not concern ourselves with this. Let us take up the story from the beginning of the Austrian and Bulgarian

management. The first act of the authorities was to deport and intern more than one hundred and fifty thousand Serbian civilians. Serbia was thus deprived of her last reserves of labor. Countless families became destitute and without any power of recovery. The authorities next proceeded to requisition all the materials of production, thus imitating exactly the conduct of Germany in Belgium. The most important Serbian factories no longer exist; the machinery was taken down and removed across the frontier. The peasants were robbed of their carts and horses and oxen. In some cases small farmers were forced to hand over fifteen oxen within a year and a half. Whether they possess so many oxen or not made no difference; they had to deliver them. In the latter case they were compelled to buy them at top prices, or to loot them from the other side of the Morava, in Bulgarian territory.

The requisitions did not stop at the factories or the farms. Every kind of household utensil was also demanded. When the authors wrote their memorandum the requisitions were still going on, and tho there was a pretense of paying for what was taken, the losses to the owners were so great that the transactions were in effect robbery. Robbery was indeed assured in advance by the promulgation of an order that the Serbian franc (dinar) had the same value as a krone—that is, ten cents. As the Serbians had no money but their own, they were obliged to keep it in circulation, and a great deal of it thus fell into the hands of the invaders at a rate of exchange extremely profitable to them.

The Austrians seem to have inaugurated a deliberate "policy of starvation," and they deprived the already impoverished Serbians of even their scanty surplus of foodstuffs:

It might be supposed that the Austrian authorities, having exacted all the means of sustaining life above the mere standard of subsistence, would have seen to it that the people retained the barest necessities. But the authorities have persistently refused to allow the interchange of foodstuffs among the different parts of Serbia, without which interchange life is in many districts impossible. Wherever a small local excess of food was noted that food was immediately exported to Austria. Artificial famines were created, and the officials frequently enriched themselves in these circumstances by uncontrolled speculation. In Belgrade conditions became so desperate that Dr. Veljkovitch (the mayor of the city), a university professor, and others presented a memorial to the Military Governor. The memorialists requested greater freedom of travel for the purposes of exchange, a modification of the minimum prices, and permission for the city of Belgrade itself to buy a certain number of cattle in order to check the speculations of the military commissariat. The memorial (need it be said?) was regarded by the authorities as a highly suspicious document. Dr. Veljkovitch was obliged to resign. The authors of the memorandum say that Serbia is "almost forgotten by all the world." It is true that in 1916 two missions arrived in Belgrade, one Swiss and the other American, to distribute food and clothing, and that within two years about ten million francs have been sent for the relief of the people. Unfortunately the Austro-Hungarian banks, which act as agents in the distribution of these funds, have often delayed the payments. In some cases money dispatched

from Switzerland or France in September, 1916, did not reach Belgrade until March or April, 1917.

When any trouble arose, we are told, the Austrians had a simple remedy: all suspects were "interned" in prison-camps somewhere in the Dual Monarchy and few of the interned ever survived:

Everywhere the Serbians are exposed to the caprices of military officials vested with arbitrary power. In Belgrade itself a lieutenant named Widmann has powers of life and death over the inhabitants. He can cause any one to be arrested and flogged or interned. Internment seems to be universally regarded as a sentence of death. The authors of the memorandum insist that the policy of internment is by far the worst crime committed by Austria-Hungary. "A whole book," they say, "would be necessary if we wanted to depict the plight and conditions of life" of the interned persons. They declare that thirty per cent. of those interned in Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria have already died. In the numerous camps, which contain on an average several thousand persons, the occurrence of ten, twenty, and thirty deaths a day is the rule. But there are some camps, especially in Hungary, where the death-rate is from two to three hundred persons a day. There have been no particular epidemics. The deaths have been the result of hunger and cold.

If the Austrians chastised with whips those hereditary enemies, the Serbians, the Bulgarians chastised with scorpions.

The Bulgarian authorities are even more callous and oppressive than the Austro-Hungarians. The Bulgars seem to be particularly fond of flogging. Old men over sixty years of age, not only in the villages but in the towns, receive seventy-five blows if they fail to salute a gendarme. The Bulgars have deported whole families from Eastern Serbia to Asia Minor. This system of deportation is evidently dictated by a definite policy. The Bulgars are known to be great experts in racial statistics. They are adepts in proving that the population of any particular district is Bulgar in origin; and if that can not be proved they take pains to create the proof. In the present instance the Bulgars are trying to Bulgarize eastern Serbia by extinguishing the Serbian majority. No one will fail to notice that this plan of Bulgarization is exactly like the Turkish plan of Ottomanizing the Armenians and other subject races.

In March, 1917, the Bulgarian authorities had a splendid opportunity for behaving brutally under the guise of political necessity. An insurrection was planned by a certain number of Serbian soldiers, Bulgarian deserters, and disaffected Austro-Hungarians. The civil population could have taken a very small part in the rising even if they had wished to, as they had been disarmed early in the occupation. Nevertheless a large number of civilians were executed on the charge of rebellion. Very likely the real rebels had actually been harbored in the houses of the civil population. When the civilians were accused of this act of complicity, and pleaded that it was physically impossible for them to resist their own countrymen, the answer was: "It was your duty to oppose them and, if necessary, to let yourselves be killed. As you would not be killed by them we are going to do it for you ourselves."



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Never again will you be compelled to put up with the dirty, sloppy, grease can—or the wasteful, inefficient, old fashioned grease cup!

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compares with the old-time grease can way like the electric starter compares with the crank—the Copeman System has revolutionized lubrication methods and brought up-to-date the most primitive part of the motor car.

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The inexpensive Copeman Lubri-Cups are easily and quickly put on—and the Copeman Lubri-Caps actually cost you less per year than the bulk grease you are using now—you buy your grease in small convenient boxes and use every ounce you pay for.

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT FULL OF
CONFIDENCE AND CONTENT

"H AVING a jolly good time no matter what I am doing."

This doesn't sound as if it were written from the trenches in France, and "just as close to the Boche" as the writer could get. It was tho, and it is only a sample of the spirit of cheer, the confidence and the pluck to be found in the letters from the boys at the front to families and friends at home. It is First Lieut. Paul Howe, of the 18th United States Infantry, who is having such a "jolly time" over there within range of the German big guns. Here is the letter which he wrote to his "Dad," J. F. Howe, of Freedom, Pa., and which was printed in *The Daily Times*, of Beaver:

DEAR DAD:

Well Dad, here is a short letter from as close to the Boche as I can get. Our regiment is in the line—our company is holding a sector, and my platoon has the fire trench for a short "tour." I'm in my "headquarters" in the front trench—have an office and a bunk, etc. Everything is quite luxurious—altho I have a few strange species of bugs and rats roving around.

My sergeant just came in—made a verbal report of the shelling the Germans did on one of our detached posts. I am sending a runner to Company Headquarters—about a half-mile through the trenches—to take in the daily report.

We received a few shells in my trench last night—I was out making the inspections—but none of us was hurt. Four of the men were wounded night before last just outside my dugout. They are getting along and will recover. This sector is very quiet—only intermittent shelling. We send over tho about three shells to his one, so we don't mind those we get. Hardest thing is to keep the men—the youngsters especially—from being "jumpy" at night, and opening fire at nothing. I'm out all night walking up and down looking after the men, seeing that they get hot coffee, change their socks, get proper relief, etc. I'm getting along very well, I think.

Remember my saying this would be a great experience, etc.? Well, it is of course, but nevertheless it is just as commonplace and easy to do as anything else. I helped first-aid to a wounded chap and thought almost nothing of it, and nobody else did, either. Not a bit of excitement even under pretty severe "strafing." Had a "gas" scare a night or so ago—got on our gas-helmets and respirators, but nothing much happened. Gas-shells make a great racket in the air.

The Lieutenant is a little particular about his shaving even in the trenches. Note his method of obtaining hot water—and chocolate, too:

Captain just came in and gave orders for platoon relief. You see we change from front line to support line, etc. Am going to visit the detached post now to make arrangements for its withdrawal. This is "out in front," and I crawl over the top part of the way.

Got an alcohol stove improvised in a tomato-can and I have hot chocolate once in a while—heat water for shaving and that sort of thing.

Having a jolly good time—no matter what I'm doing. I hate to change—

when I'm here I hate to go into support, and then when I go there I want to stay.

Things happen suddenly around here. Most anything might happen, most any time, but we have really lots of fun and don't mind things. I really expect an attack, especially a gas-attack, and I'm rather afraid of the latter—nothing one can do to combat it.

Got to go out now, so "So long."

Send me newspapers every day, Pittsburgh *Tele* and *Daily Times* preferred.

Notwithstanding his light and happy tone it is apparent that this young Lieutenant takes a serious and fatherly interest in his men. In another and longer letter to his father, which is printed in *The Beaver Valley News*, he expresses his admiration for our British allies. After quoting from an essay written by Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1856, he writes:

Do you know, dad, the British are a wonderful people? Their education, courtesy, dignity, reserve, are a revelation. Their open-hearted friendliness, their admiration for America, and their sense of humor have captured the hearts of every one of us who were sent to them for instruction. . . . They fight and fight with fury, and yet I never saw the slightest evidence of "hate." After over three years of defeat, disappointment, and terrible losses their spirit and morale are unbelievable. I never saw such optimism as their "Tom-mies" and officers showed everywhere. They were eager to attack, and at the same time knew that each attack caused them losses of whole battalions. I can not believe that even "scientific" Germany can equal British organization and thoroughness. Certainly no German morale can ever equal the English.

The English are healthy in mind and body. I never saw a better-looking type of men. They are generous. They are modest. They are absolutely fearless. They lost seven thousand killed before Lens, but fifteen thousand German dead lay opposite. This was "out in the open," hand-to-hand bayonet fighting.

When a fight is on they fight with but the thought to kill and win. When it is over, they are immediately generous and merciful. They do not murder prisoners nor insult them.

After breakfast one morning I stood outside the dugout with the battalion officers. A mile behind us and high in the air was a British observation balloon. A lone German aeroplane rose behind the German lines, came over our lines, and flying absurdly low made straight for the British balloon, circled it, and fired an explosive bomb into the gas-bag of the balloon. As the balloon exploded and fell the two English observers leapt with their parachutes and floated down unharmed. The Boche plane, now under a thunder-storm of shell and machine-gun fire, sailed back over our lines to his own. Here, a Boche, by pure "nerve" and good luck, had registered a clean victory. I expected to hear a stream of vituperation from the British officers. Instead there came exclamations of admiration for the "cheeky" Boche aviator.

Then he reverts again to his "job" and his men happily until he reaches the atrocities of the Hun:

This being a "lieutenant" is a jolly bit of a job. I've got forty or fifty big husky khaki-clad chaps in my platoon.

I'm "boss" of the job on occasions, and instructor and counselor and friend to 'em all. I answer their questions, explain the maps and trench systems, censor their letters, flatter their girls' pictures, make them keep their heads down below the parapet, keep them away from exposed places, see that they sleep when they should, jolly them when they are cold and "blue," make them change their socks, and see that we all get our full share of soup.

At night we must all be on the alert. Our patrols go out, and so do the German patrols. Night is the danger time from silent raids and from artillery prepared raids. During the day inspections are made and then we sleep (if there is time). Lack of sleep, plus wind and rain, cold and snow, water and mud (always ankle-deep), shell-fire, and casualties make life interesting. No one minds these things except casualties and then the only outward sign is very quiet cursing.

But there is another side to trench life. We have a good time, and in "spots" we really have a jolly good time. Better still, I had—we all had—the thrill of doing something worth while, of doing a little in the only thing in the world that counts at present. Forty men and I were a unit. I receive daily "trench orders." I add the necessary details and pass the orders to my different squads. The work begins instantly. A message came by runner from headquarters—"Expect a gas-attack." Our preparations are quickly made. "Stand to, gas alert," is the only command. The platoon is ready in a moment.

The men were fine. They were unafraid and they stood hardships without complaining. It was hard to see wounded men and men wounded, yet no word of complaint. I've seen men laugh with their eyes and nostrils filling with blood. I've seen these men later in the hospitals. I saw them today. One man from my company has an eye and an arm missing. One man—a young man—a hot-blooded American, was found with his throat cut after the raid. There was no need of a hospital in this case. What a dirty shame it is! There is a remedy, tho. The remedy is, kill Germans!

"Yesterday I had the extreme pleasure of a hot bath," writes Donald B. Wurzburg, who says that bathing is not one of the indoor sports in the part of France that he is visiting. The Lieutenant is with the Nineteenth Squadron, Aviation Section, United States Signal Corps, and he writes entertainingly to his father, F. A. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids, Mich., of his life in the town in which he is billeted. His letters are printed in the *Grand Rapids Herald*. Read about the four kiddies whose father was killed in the war, and whose mother is doing her "bit" to fill his place by making munitions to fight the Huns:

I am still in the same city and the same camp as when I wrote you before, but not in the same billet. The other place was very satisfactory, but I had a chance to exchange my two chairs before the fire for a twenty-five per cent. interest in one large and one small bed at another house, so I moved. The other place was pathetically charming; this one pathetically pathetic. It is a very old and very small house of three rooms,

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THE 'EVER-READY' in khaki is doing its bit in every branch of the Service—Army and Navy, at home and abroad. Every enlisted man has his especially designed outfit for active duty, be he a Private or General—Yeoman or Admiral. The dollar outfit is the stand-by of millions of shavers, and Uncle Sam sees to it that the new National Army has the 'Ever-Ready' before leaving America and has its 'Ever-Ready' blade supply after his men reach "Over There."

We illustrate on this page two strikingly original 'Ever-Ready' combination safety razor outfits from fifteen winners we are selling to the shavers of America.

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Extra 'Ever-Ready' blades sold everywhere — 6 for 30 cents

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American Safety Razor Co., Inc.
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TRADE MARK FACE

two on the ground floor and one at the top of a very narrow, rickety stairway.

It is the home of Madame Orange, a very typical old Frenchwoman of the poorer class, whose husband is at the front. She is a marvel of cheerful willingness, and in spite of the fact that she has very few clothes, practically no money, nor teeth, nor coal, nor candles, nor kerosene, and is burdened with the care of four small children between the ages of five and ten, and four very lively American officers, she smiles and laughs all the time. She doesn't speak or understand a word of English, and I am the only one of us who has even made an attempt to study French, so you can imagine what a great time we have trying to keep the conversation going.

I'm really proud of myself at that, for I find that with the help of a dictionary and a couple of hundred stock gestures I can say nearly anything. I have even tried to talk with her about the war, but that's pretty difficult, because she gets excited and the words go by so fast that only the old, old friends are recognized. When she starts on that theme I stop listening and concentrate on her expressions and "Oui, oui," or "Non, non," as I think the occasion demands.

The little kiddies are great and we are all crazy about them. All four of them kiss us every time we leave or enter the house and in between times as often as the spirit moves them. They are the children of another Frenchwoman whose husband, as I understand, was killed in the war and whose mother is more or less an invalid, who works when she is able in a munition-plant or something of that nature.

The kiddies are to stay with Madame Orange during the war. They are practically destitute, none of them having anything like enough clothing for the winter, and we have had great fun buying things for them.

The weather is bitter cold and none of them had even mittens or gloves of any kind. I say "had," for my first purchase in France was four pairs of woolen gloves, and I never bought anything that gave more pleasure. Since then we have bought them innumerable little presents, and have given the old lady the time of her life. In the evening when we come home from mess, we bring a bottle of *vin ordinaire*, which the madame heats and serves to all of us, including the kiddies. It's worth the price of admission to see their faces brighten up at the mention of *vin chaud*. I wish I had more ability as a descriptive writer, for I'd love to preserve the picture of the old lady, her little cold cave of a home, and her kiddies, but I can't do it anything like justice.

The Lieutenant had to leave his billet, the old lady, and the four kiddies before he had time to finish his letter. When he took it up again he had made what he describes as a "rotten hard journey" of two nights and a day in one of the "famous" French box cars which are marked on the outside: "*Hommes 36, ou chevaux, 8,*" meaning that either 36 men or eight horses could be accommodated. Continuing his letter, the Lieutenant pays a tribute to the American fighting man. He says:

We arrived in the very early morning, as I believe I said, and detrained in a peach of a blizzard, a most unusual weather

condition, according to the natives. But in spite of every sort of adverse condition, the men were in the best of spirits. They came up smiling and good-natured after a solid month of the hardest and most disagreeable travel. I take my hat off to the common American soldier—he's there!

I can't tell you, of course, anything very definite about the place at which we are now stationed, but I think I can say that I don't expect to be here very long or to do any flying here myself. It is a very interesting old French village, whose chief feature is a medieval cathedral and monastery, part of which was built over by Napoleon and made into barracks and sort of army headquarters which he used during his second campaign.

We are now quartered in this barracks and I'm writing this on an old table, battered and marred and dingy, which was no doubt used a couple of centuries ago by some fat old monk as he sat and "thunk," and later probably by some petty officer of Napoleon's army. There are still countless evidences of these interesting "old timers." I haven't done much exploring yet, but I expect to go in an expedition to-morrow. I understand there are dungeons, secret chambers, and all manner of romantic things to see.

It was here that the Lieutenant managed to get his hot bath, and he says:

This particular town is very fortunate in having an establishment where bathing is possible. It is run by an old French couple, who very evidently do not believe in the goods they sell, but have found it profitable to capitalize the whims of others. They have a quaint little house on a back street, to which an addition has been built, consisting of a row of eight small rooms, each containing a large iron tub. Each room opens directly on an outside court and is unheated. The doors are left open at all times except when the room is actually in use, so the temperature is about the same as that outdoors at the beginning of the ceremony. The water, however, is clean and hot and one can't be too particular. The price is 2 francs and includes towels and second-hand soap.

We have not yet framed an officers' mess here, so most of us are eating at the *Cheval Blanc*, a very quaint little old French tavern. The meals are very good indeed and much cheaper than they would be in America. For dinner we have soup, hors d'œuvre, meat, potatoes, French bread by the yard, wine, butter, apples, nuts, and wonderful Camembert cheese, with extras in the line of chocolate, coffee, or better wine if we desire. The average price of such a meal—all you can eat—is about 3 or 4 francs (60 or 80 cents).

Did I tell you about attending the mayor's reception on New Year's? I don't believe I did, and it was really a very interesting experience. All the American officers in the village were invited by the mayor to call on him New Year's afternoon, and we all went over in a body about 2:30. We were received by the mayor and a couple of French officers, one of whom wore the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor, and several dignitaries of the village. None of them could speak English and a very few of us knew anything about French, so the formalities consisted mostly of "Bonjours," smiles, and handshakes. When we had all shaken hands with the various officials, cigars were passed and hot wine—a sort of punch

—was served. The mayor made a little speech in French in which he welcomed us to the city and told us that we were fine fellows, loved and respected by all true Frenchmen, and a lot more that I couldn't understand, and finally finished his pretty little speech with a "*Vive la France!*"

We drank his toast with great enthusiasm and then another to "*L'Amérique*," and with more "*Bonjours*" and smiles and handshaking we left. It was really a very interesting and delightful experience and I enjoyed it immensely.

Here is a letter from a Grand Rapids boy who testifies to the contentment of the men "over there." He is C. E. Laubach, a private with the 149th Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division. He writes to "Dad, sis, and all":

Am in good spirits. The health of all the boys here, as a general rule, is fine. Very few have been sick at all and nothing serious with those who have. Have been on the go every day working and drilling—maybe a little pick and shovel manipulating, a day in the kitchen—K. P. we call it, for kitchen police. Duties are carrying water, washing dishes, etc., and serving at mess, or otherwise in charge of quarters, that is, sweeping. Also getting coal and keeping the three fires burning in the barracks while the fellows are out during the day. Also one of the duties of a Buck private or anybody, in fact, is to get his three squares.

We are sure getting good meals. Tonight had roast beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee, and butter. For breakfast this morning had fried potatoes and steak, bread and coffee. Cocoa we get occasionally and peach and apricot cobbles as well as potatoes *au gratin*. Have a cook who is a crackerjack.

Was on guard New Year's eve and New Year's day and was in the kitchen just as the old year passed by and the new rolled in, eating steak, potatoes, rice pudding, bread, and coffee. A lunch is always left warm in the stove for the men on guard. The bugler blew taps as the old year went out; first call as the new year came in and *reveille*. The band played popular airs; fellows were making racket a-plenty and a few minutes after all was quiet and every one asleep except the guard walking post. Had an A-1 New Year's dinner served in the evening after guard mount. Then some packages came in and I received the Christmas box you sent me, and, believe me, the tobacco sure came in handy, as all the tobacco I had just gave out on the Saturday previous.

The candy I divided among my friends, and in turn they do the same when they receive some. I would appreciate the socks asked about, for boots wear holes in the heels. Have two knitted sweaters, but no wristlets, helmet, or scarf.

George B. Luther, who also hails from Grand Rapids, and is now with Company C, 16th Regiment Railway Engineers, in France, speaks well for the army rations of Uncle Sam's boys. In a letter to his mother he writes:

I am feeling fine and getting fat; most of the boys are getting fat. Altho the work is hard at times it seems to agree with everybody. The altitude is very high—that is why everybody is so healthy. I wish you were all here to see some of the beautiful mountainous country.

There is a large city near by, and all that



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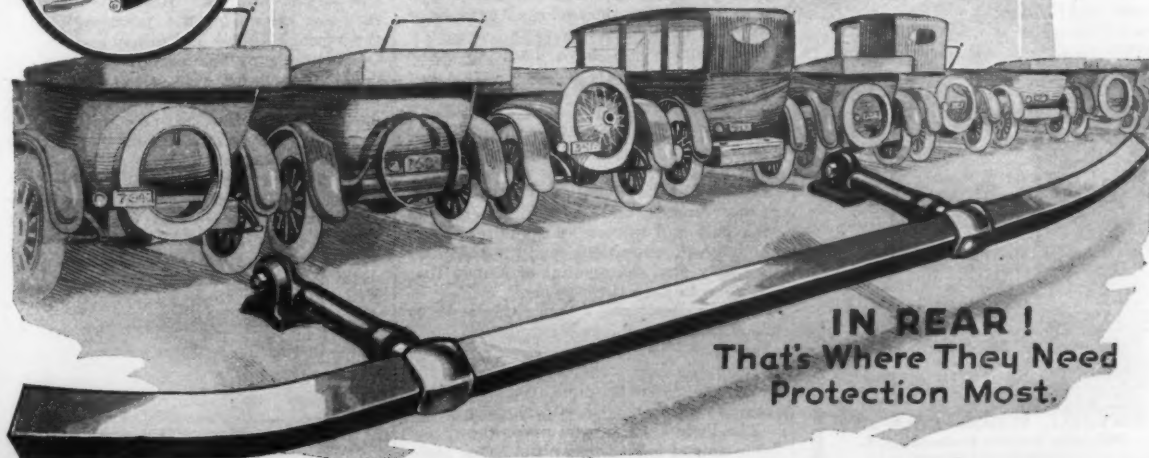
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are on class A can have a pass to go through on Sunday. I have made several trips there and have been all over the town. There are buildings that are centuries old, some of which are very interesting.

There is a camp of infantry men a short distance from us and they come up to our Y. M. C. A. nights and we have quite a time together pulling off "stunts." There is a small town just a few minutes walk from our camp and we can go down there every night after 4 o'clock, but have to be back by 9:30.

This is the first Sunday I have stayed in the camp all day. Most every Sunday I either go to some near-by town or take a long walk up to some mountain top. I want to take in all the sights I can while I am here, and there are certainly a number of them.

To-day has been a great day in camp; two big truck-loads of mail came in. We look forward to mail-day more than we do pay-day. It certainly makes the boys feel good to get letters from the States.

The cigars you sent went pretty good, as the tobacco here is very strong; I can not smoke it. There is nothing more a soldier would like to get from the States than tobacco.

NOW ALL THE ANIMALS IN THE NEW YORK ZOO ARE HOOVERIZING

WELL, well, well, the bears are eating war-bread!

They are Zoo bears of course, and along with the other animals up in the Bronx reservation in New York they are Hooverizing. It has all come about through the complaint of too zealous conservationists that feeding wild animals in war-time is an unwarranted extravagance. So Dr. William T. Hornaday, director and General Curator of the Zoological Gardens, has put his animals on a war-diet, and in the New York *Globe* he says in defense of his captive wild creatures:

"The idea that the animals in a zoological garden are an unwarranted extravagance to the community is utterly ridiculous, and any reduction in the number of animals would be inexcusable. During the last year 1,898,414 people visited our park. These people derive considerable benefit and pleasure from the animals. There has been no reduction, so far as we know, in the zoological gardens of Paris and London.

"Of course we have had, to some extent, to modify our plans here. For instance, I have moved my office from the administration building to the bird-house, thus saving something like fifty tons of coal. The tropical animals, of course, must have heat, but that is no reason why they should be done away with; when summer comes, and the park is crowded with men and women and children, these animals will more than repay in the pleasure they give the amount of money that has gone to keep them warm."

In the matter of food, the animals are nobly doing their part to help Hoover, altho there is no meatless day in the park. The carnivori are not like the cannibals that Edmund Vasee Cooke tells about.

The little Cookes, you must know, had been trained to vegetarianism. One night when Father Cooke entered the nursery

the little Cookes were dancing wildly clad only in bath-towels tied sketchily about their middles. To Father Cooke's inquiry as to what it was all about, they said they were playing cannibal. And when Father Cooke protested that they couldn't be cannibals because cannibals eat meat, and they were vegetarian children, the little Cookes replied: "Yes, but we are playing vegetarian cannibal."

Wherein the little Cooke cannibals differ from Dr. Hornaday's lions. According to the director of the Bronx Zoological Park, there are no vegetarian lions, there never were any, and there never will be any, regardless of Mr. Hoover's wishes in the matter.

But while they insist upon meat they are willing to help out Mr. Hoover in the way of substitution, and seem to be just as well pleased with a cold equine cut as a juicy joint of beef. Says Dr. Hornaday:

"We always purchased old horses to be used as food for our meat-eating animals when they came our way, but now we are going out of the way to find them. When horses become too old and weak, this end is as good for them as any other, and it helps us greatly to economize in the use of beef. We have eight old horses on hand at the present time, and our January meat bill was surprisingly reduced as a result of this use of horse meat."

Then there are the bears. They are helping Mr. Hoover, too, just as tho the country for which they are the symbol hadn't gone and made a separate peace with the Hun. Bears are omnivorous, according to Dr. Hornaday, but when they are in captivity they must have a certain amount of bread. And it used to be white bread. But now, if you please, the bears are getting corn bread, and there is, besides, a special war-bread manufactured for them, composed of oatmeal, bran, cornmeal, and other wheat substitutes.

There is a special cook at the Bronx gardens who does nothing but cater to animals, and he has experimented in war-bread for bears and other captives will need it until it is just right. That portion of the war-bread that can't be baked on the premises—for the Zoological kitchen is very small, and vast quantities of food are needed—is made according to the special receipt by an outside baker. And, thus far, the bears haven't complained.

Then again there are the snakes. Now nobody can complain that the snakes are depriving human beings of food, for they live largely on rats. Hundreds of these rats are raised on the premises of the Zoological Gardens and others are bought. Of course, the python is more epicurean and demands suckling pigs. But even if he hasn't gone in for war-time economy he has been educated recently to be more merciful than was his habit in the days prior to his capture.

For he has been taught to eat his food dead instead of alive. It is much better all around, Dr. Hornaday says, to kill the rat or pig first and then hand it still warm to the serpent, rather than have it dashing about the cage seeking escape. And it is better for the snake's nerves.

Even before the food situation became so acute the Zoo went in for conservation and saved almost \$3,000 on crops. This is the way they did it, according to Dr. Hornaday:

"We raised green corn, and used the stalks for fodder to take the place of hay.



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We plowed up part of the elk range, and the wild-horse range, and other parts of our land, and planted it with vegetables.

"We raised for our own use thirty-nine tons of mangels, two tons of carrots, 634 bunches of beets, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 2,000 heads of lettuce, eighty-seven barrels of potatoes, three tons of rutabagas, 12 bushels of ear corn, 121 loads of green corn stalks, and ninety-one bushels of sunflower seeds, to say nothing of thirty-one pigs, 220 guinea-pigs, 1,332 rabbits, 1,254 rats, 2,301 chickens, and 23,298 eggs."

In addition, green grass is grown in every possible corner and is fed to whatever animals will eat it. And there are numerous birds which consume sunflower seeds and thistle seeds, ragweed, and clover.

So, taken all in all, considering the sacrifice of the lions in the way of eating old horse instead of beef and the other animals in eating corn bread instead of wheat, Mr. Hoover should be much pleased.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER'S BIBLE PUT INTO ENGLISH

THE Bible of the Japanese soldier to-day—both officers and men—consists of the famous Imperial Rescript of the Emperor Meiji. It had never been accessible in any European language until Mr. Joseph H. Longford, ex-British Consul at Nagasaki, translated it and published it in the London *Nineteenth Century*. Every Japanese officer and man carries it upon his person, and it has only five chapters. These are devoted to the discussion of the five great virtues of a soldier—Loyalty, Discipline, Valor, Integrity, and Frugality. On the subject of Loyalty this Japanese gospel says:

"Of all those born in the Empire, are there any who would not do their best for its welfare? But naval and military men should specially take this to heart, as otherwise they will be wholly useless. Without patriotism they are no better than puppets. They must also be familiar with the arts and well versed in science. However well drilled and systematically organized, troops destitute of loyalty must resemble mere disorderly mobs in the time of active operations.

"The safeguard of the country and the maintenance of the national prestige are entrusted to the soldiery; and, therefore, you must remember that the development or decadence of your organization is synonymous with the rise or fall of your country's fortune. Unattracted by the opinions expressed by the public, and regardless of politics, you should devote yourselves to your allegiance as your principal duty, esteeming fidelity weightier than mountains and death lighter than a feather. Maintain your integrity; suffer calmly unexpected misfortunes; and thus preserve your fame unblemished."

The land and sea forces of the Mikado's Empire must observe "the etiquette of discipline":

"The Commander-in-Chief and the lowest soldier have their functions one toward the other. And all the military relations are not simply those of command on the one hand and obedience on the other; but among men of the same grade there are distinctions of age and

youth, long service and new. Recruits should respect the older soldiers, and all inferiors should obey their superiors as they would Ourselves. And this respect should be extended to officers and men of older service, even tho belonging to another corps. For their part, superiors should not be haughty and overbearing.

"Except when the strict exercise of authority is necessary in the discharge of duty, the higher in position should be kind and courteous to those below him; and thus those of all ranks will work together for the Imperial cause. Any one bearing arms who is regardless of this rule, rude to his betters, or arrogant to his subordinates must be deemed a poison to his service and an offender against his country."

It is, of course, the very essence of a soldier's profession to be brave. Here is the Japanese Gospel of Valor:

"From remote ages heroism has been adored in Our domains; and, therefore, every subject in Our nation should be staunch. Still more should those whose duty it is to be always ready for battle constantly remember that they should be valiant. But of valor there are two degrees. Aggressive and boisterous behavior is not courage. Hence those who serve should keep guard over their temper, and always act with due reflection. They should invariably do their duty with precision, neither despising a weak nor dreading a mighty foe. This is to be really intrepid. Hence those who have gallantry in true reverence will cultivate suavity in their intercourse with others, and endeavor to secure for themselves affection and respect. Should they be rough and violent on trifling provocation, people will come to dislike them and regard them as wolves. Attention must be paid to this matter."

Military men, says the first of the modern Mikados, should be inspired by mutual integrity and fidelity:

"This principle is applicable to the whole community, but more stringently to soldiers, who are impotent among their fellows without it. We may explain 'integrity' as the performance of one's word, and 'fidelity' as assiduity in the discharge of one's duty. To be thus just and faithful, one must consider, from the very commencement, all one's actions and one's ability to do what one has promised.

"If one thoughtlessly pledges his word to anything which he is not certain he can perform with integrity and fidelity, he is liable to expose himself to great trouble. Subsequent repentance will be of no avail. Therefore it is well to deliberate beforehand; and, if one finds success unattainable, to relinquish the project soon. From ages past there have been many men—brave and great—who have left their names sullied to posterity because they have pursued trifles and private aims, in defiance of great and public principles. Profound respect must be paid to this subject."

The Japanese Fifth Commandment is "Be Frugal." The soldiers must observe this virtue—

"otherwise they are liable to become effeminate, selfish, luxurious, and, lastly, greedy and mean-minded. Virtue and valor must then fade, and come to be despised, which would be a great calamity. Should such an abuse once obtain, it will

spread like a canker, and corrupt even the chivalrous. Dreading such a result, We, some time ago, framed the 'Regulations for Dismissal'; and, being still anxious, we address you a caution which We warn you not heedlessly to disregard."

These Five Commandments can be practised only if the soldier is true-hearted, and with this virtue the Emperor concludes his Soldier's Gospel:

"These five articles should express the spirit of the soldiery, and 'true-heartedness' is the spirit of the articles. So long as the heart is not true, good speech and good conduct are mere outward show and valueless. On the other hand, anything can be achieved by a true heart. The above five articles expressing, as they do, tenets of universal application should be easy of observance.

"Should you, Our military servants, regard them in conformity with Our instructions, and do your best for the Empire, not only will We, but all Our subjects also, be gratified."


THE RISE OF THE "RISIBLE COLYUM" CONDUCTOR

EVERYBODY knows that the early Victorians had no automobiles, but did it ever occur to you that they also lacked that salt in the day's soup, that "radium of journalism," the "colyum"? They never soared with "Hermione"; they never spent merry days with "Our Own Samuel Pepys"; they never wept over the "w.k. office goat," nor tasted the linotyped salad greens of country newspapers. So we are told by Alexander McD. Stoddart in *The Independent*. "What is a colyum?" he muses, and then hastens to relieve our embarrassment by answering the question himself. It is, he says, merely a space set aside appearing in a regular column every day, a "mélange of paragraphs, jokes, verse, reprint, contributions, letters, and even illustrations." The pronunciation, he tells us, which is now practically adopted throughout the country, was given by "the composing room, those who set and proofread what the reporters and editors write, and frequently catch their blunders." Conducting a colyum is a separate and distinct art, he says, and quotes Mr. Tom Dillon, of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, to the effect that:

A column, provided it begins life with the requisite vitality, improves with age and gains in the esteem of its readers by its constant appearance in the same place every day. Eventually it becomes a fixture, gets itself enrolled in the established order of things, and beats a little path into the heart of the reader which becomes deeper with every issue.

Unfortunately, the men who can conduct a column are so few that they are priceless. A good column man may easily make his department the most important in the paper. The good column man, therefore, is a genius and incidentally he is put to the hardest task of any on the newspaper. When he dies or resigns, it requires years to replace him. His work will not bear analysis. He has that indefinable quality called cleverness. He either strikes a popular

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chord or educates his readers, who come to like him as they come to like olives.

The colyum actually goes back only about a quarter of a century, says Mr. Stoddart, and he traces its beginnings in the paragraphs of Bill Nye, Bob Burdette, George W. Peek, Petroleum V. Nasby, Eugene Field, and others. But the dean of colyumists is really Bert Leston Taylor, the beloved B. L. T. of "A Line-o'-Type or Two" in the *Chicago Tribune*. He began his work with the *Chicago Journal*, which ran a miscellaneous column and offered prizes for the best contributions to it. Taylor won so many of the prizes that they decided it would be cheaper to give him the column, which they did. Says Mr. Stoddart:

Taylor made a hit almost instantly, for he seized upon an idea that furnished possibilities for fun. T. R. was on his way West to hunt mountain lions and the like and Taylor began a series of imaginary yarns about the trip. Illustrations added much to the fun. Then came an offer to go to the *Chicago Tribune*, and it being against the newspaper ethics to carry the colyum line of another newspaper, Taylor hit upon "A Line-o'-Type or Two." With the exception of a three years' "vacation," when he edited *Puck* in New York, there has been no interruption of the daily column for many years.

B. L. T. at one time featured his first line, which he called his platform. One of his most amusing planks was this: "Chairs for the standing Army in times of peace." The writer cites some of the scintillations of the "Line-o'-Type or Two."

One of B. L. T.'s hits was "The Cannery," with its almost limitless field. Here's a stanza on moth-eaten words and phrases:

"Succulent bivalves," "trusty blade,"
"Last Analysis," "practical-ly,"
"Lone Highwayman," and "fusillade,"
"Millionaire broker and clubman," "gee!"
"In reply to yours," "can such things be?"
"Sounded the key-note" or "trumpet-call"—
Can 'em, pickle 'em, one, two, three—
Into the brine go one and all.

B. L. T. started the widely copied idea of abbreviation of familiar words and phrases, such as "w.k." (well known), "m. or l." (more or less), "s.2s." (so to speak) and "c.2k." (curious to know).

One of B. L. T.'s joys is to read the country newspapers and find an item that gives him the opportunity to write a headline that will cause a chuckle. Here is one, for instance, clipped from *The United Presbyterian* and printed in his column. It reads:

"Since we are closing our work in Newton, we want to publicly express our thanks for all the many kindnesses extended to us by the good people of this church and city. It is with regret that we leave. Our reason for leaving is because we are asking the district court to change our name from Mustard to Dinsmore, and we feel it would be a matter of continual confusion and inconvenience to remain here with the two names, for as long as we would stay here we would have the two names. Consequently, we want to go into a new field with a new name. Paul F. and Anah Mustard."

B. L. T.'s head-line was "Passing the Mustard."

Just a line or two to show the sort of paragraph B. L. T. is:

"If we knew everything," wrote Anatole France, "we could not endure existence a single hour."

"Anatole would never do as a colyum conductor," commends B. L. T.

A motto of B. L. T. is "Hew to the line, let the quips fall where they may."

It was B. L. T. who induced Franklin P. Adams to "cut life insurance out for art." F. P. A. had contributed verse and paragraphs to B. L. T.'s column in *The Journal*, and when the latter went over to *The Tribune*, he suggested F. P. A. as his successor. Later Adams came to New York and eventually established "The Conning Tower" in the *New York Tribune*, which he continued until he entered the Army a few months ago. Apparently Mr. Stoddart's article was written before Mr. Adams left. Some of F. P. A.'s devices were these:

"The Diary of Samuel Pepys," which he happened to read on a vacation, gave him an idea and for a long time he chronicled his own doings written in seventeenth-century English, parading the style and eccentricities of that unique Englishman . . . thus:

"February 7—To Mistress Ada Van Zandt's for breakfast, which she did cook, and we had grapefruit and eggs and bacon and fish and coffee, all very good. And then A. Samuels and I did play upon the piano, I the treble and he the bass, as I can play with but one finger, but fairly well, nevertheless. To the office, there till evening, and then to Nelly Tyler's for dinner, and home and to-bed."

In quite the same way he introduced Horace, and made thousands familiar with the classics. The contribs took Horace up. "Bossing the contribs" was one of the day's joyous occupations for F. P. A. Then—

Another fad of F. P. A.'s is to find old songs popular a generation ago and publish them. Many of them produce a smile. Peculiar effusions, preposterous sort of rime, that only can be printed in instalments, he discovers or finds in his mail. His readers had a lot of fun over some doggerel until F. P. A. found that the old lady who had written it many years ago was in an almshouse. It was Christmas-time and F. P. A. asked his "contribs" to "come across," and they did so very handsomely.

The Tribune recently ran under the old heading of "The Conning Tower" the information that Mr. Adams is now conducting a colyum in a trench newspaper in France.

Mr. Stoddart says: "One essential for a columnist is a broad understanding of humanity, which Don Marquis, of 'The Sun Dial,' has to a marked degree. 'The Sun Dial' oozes with good nature." But this is scant justice to that perspicacious philosopher, for while Mr. Marquis just can't help seeing the foibles of human nature, and, happily for his readers, these frailties are pictured in whimsical hues of kindly irony, Mr. Marquis has the subtle gift of striking vigorously under the cover of his light cleverness. Snobbery and affection, far from dying out from the



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savage blows of Thackeray, still gaily flap their flags even in our boasted democracy. Not even the all-leveling influences of war can iron out the wrinkles of class prejudice in empty minds. Social distinctions and the endless absurdities of their devout observance persist to shame our prating of the brotherhood and equality of man. Mr. Marquis has "focused," as he expresses it, the pet absurdities of one type of brainless snob in his creation, "Hermione," who for four or five years has been making the world brighter for *Sun* readers by her fads, her would-be philanthropic adventurings, and her calm attempts to wade through profound depths. Mr. Stoddart says:

Hermione and her little group of serious thinkers, which incidentally has been put between covers, Mr. Marquis does in monolog form. To further one's acquaintance with Hermione, here is a fair presentation of the lady:

"Aren't you just crazy about prison reform? The most wonderful man talked to us—to our Little Group of Advanced Thinkers, you know—about it the other evening.

"It made me feel I'd be willing to do anything—simply anything—to help those poor, unfortunate convicts. Collect money, you know, or give talks, or read books about them, or make any other sacrifice.

"Even got them jobs. One ought to help them to start over again, you know.

"Tho as for hiring one of them myself, or rather getting papa to—well, really, you know, one must draw the line somewhere!

"But it's a perfectly fascinating subject to take up, prison reform is.

"It gives one such a sense of brotherhood—and of service—it's so broadening, don't you think?—taking up things like that.

"And one must be broad. I ask myself every night before I go to bed: 'Have I been broad to-day? Or have I failed?'

"Tho of course one can be too broad, don't you think?

"What I mean is, one must not be so broad that one loses one's poise in the midst of things.

"Poise! That's what the age needs!

"I suppose you've heard wide-brimmed hats are coming in again?"

On the ease of writing a colyum, Don Marquis says:

Webster has the words, and I
Pick them up from where they lie,
Twist and turn them one by one
And give them places in *The Sun*.

Here a word, and there a word—
It's so easy, 'tis absurd!
I merely range them in a row,
Webster's done the work, you know!

Word follows word, till inch by inch.
I have a column! What a cinch!
I take the words that Webster penned
And merely lay them end to end!

Mr. Stoddart goes on:

Mr. Marquis pokes fun at himself and does it so that you chuckle with him. Two on paragraphing tell their own story:

"If all the paragraphs we've penned were laid together end to end, they'd reach from Newark to South Bend, but all the folks that ever took the good advice we pulled and shook won't fill one cottage in Bound Brook."

"It always strikes us when we write a string of paragraphs that if we were

really so darned wise as we pretend to be when we write paragraphs, we'd be doing something else with all this wisdom."

Of all the colyumists of to-day, says Mr. Stoddart, probably Frank L. Stanton, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, has the record for one man in continuous service. His poems and his paragraphs, "Just from Georgia," are much quoted by exchange editors all over the country. Much of his verse has appeared in book form. We take from *The Constitution* the following fine example of Mr. Stanton's verse and of his spirit:

FROM VETERANS' CAMP

There's the wish that comes wild to be in it,—
Not wait till the call rings our way;
The boys haven't finished their fightin'—
Stacked guns as "the old and the gray."

There's a mighty good will
For a fight in them still;
It's the call o' the Country that's givin' the thrill!

It's the wish and the will to be in it,
The "old boys" a-playin' their part;
For the fightin' that's new—why, it's nothing to do
For the boys that know battles by heart!

'Twill be "Hep to the right!"
For the columns, steel-bright,
And the swords of old battles a-leapin' to light!

It's just to be ONE with the Country—
The only swords silent in rest
And lost to the light of the joy o' the fight,
The swords o' the sons on her breast!

The old boys, asleep
Where no battle-clouds sweep,
That wake not in answer to war-thunders deep.

Still true to the call o' the Country,
They'll answer from mountains and glades:
"Here still! With the will and the old battle-
thrill!—
The boys of the old-time brigades!"

There's a mighty good will
For a fight in them still,—
It's the call o' the Country that's givin' the thrill!

Among the many lesser columnar stars celebrated by Mr. Stoddart is K. C. B., of whom he writes:

"Ye Towne Gossip," by K. C. B. (Kenneth C. Beaton), is a new kind of colyum, quaint humor written in free verse and presented typographically to attract the eye. Mr. Beaton has been called "the Charlie Chaplin of New York journalism," in that he provides a bit of fun daily. The colyum is printed two columns wide, and has a headpiece showing Father Knickerbocker reading the New York *American* with a tailpiece of Mr. Beaton and whom-ever the day's gossip is about, ending with "I Thank You," which he has so imprest upon New Yorkers that the words are more in use to-day than when Mr. Beaton came out of the West.

From a recent issue of *The American* we clip this sample:

SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA, Feb. 27.

IN THE smoking-room.

OF THE Pullman.

THERE WAS the minister.

WHO'D BEEN reading the Bible.

AND A shoe salesman.

AND A rancher.

AND A railroad man.

AND THE minister's pipe.

WAS AWFUL.

THE WAY it smelled.

AND HE inhaled.

AND DID everything.

HE WAS a strong man.

AND WHEN he left.

WE TALKED about him.

AND DRIFTED from him.

TO RELIGION.

AND IN a little while.

WE ALL quit talking.

BUT THE rancher.

AND WHAT he said

WENT SOMETHING like this.

"I HAVE a belief.

"THAT IF Christ

"CAME BACK to earth.

"WE'D KNOW him first.

"BY HIS smile.

"AND HIS hearty laugh.

"AND IF it happened.

"HE WAS on this train.

"HE'D VISIT with us.

"FOR A little while.

"AND OUT in the car.

"HE'D SPEND some time.

"WITH THAT tired little woman.

"AND HER children.

"AND HE'D tell them tales.

"AND MAKE them laugh.

"AND THE chances are.

"THAT DOWN in His pocket.

"HE'D FIND something.

"THAT LITTLE kids like.

"AND HE'D leave them.

"AND JUST wander around.

"THROUGH THE train.

"AND WHEREVER He'd been.

"YOU'D KNOW it.

"BY THE trail of smiles.

"THAT FOLLOWED.

"AND WHEN HE was gone.

"IT IS more than likely.

"THAT YOU and I.

"SEEING THE joy.

"THAT HE had wrought.

"WOULD FORGET ourselves.

"FOR A little while.

"AND GO out.

"AND DO the things.

"THAT HE had done."

AND THAT WAS the Christ.

OF THE rancher.

AND AFTER we'd smoked.

I WENT out again.

INTO THE car.

AND THAT afternoon.

THE RAILROAD man.

AND THE shoe salesman.

AND I.

PLAYED WITH the children.

OF THE tired little mother.

AND VISITED everybody.

AND SMILED.

AND THE rancher.

SAT IN the smoking-room.

WITH HIS pipe.

AND NEVER moved.

THE WHOLE afternoon.

I THANK you.

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This you'll appreciate: Signet blue-black ink *writes blue*, the old-familiar pleasing blue, but *dries black*, so good to the eye, so easy to read and “feels” good as soon as you put the pen to paper.

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HERE'S an innovation that will appeal to you.

The spreader works without fuss, mess or waste. So easy to apply the Glue. The stopper is the spreader—“ready and waiting” when needed, always there.

As you know, LePage's is the Universal Mender—never varying in quality—and the strongest ally “Mend—don't spend” ever had. Indispensable in the home, office or store—a money saver. Get the new tube and spreader—you'll like LePage's more than ever. All dealers sell LePage's Glue.

LePage's China Cement

RESISTS hot or cold water—requires no heating—in handy tubes all ready to mend china, glass, or porcelain. Don't be without a tube in the house. “Mend—don't spend.” All dealers sell LePage's CHINA CEMENT.

LePage's Mucilage and Paste

A MUCILAGE exceptionally strong in adhesiveness and possessing a remarkably “quick-stick.” Nothing better where a liquid sticker is needed. A WHITE PASTE that's smooth, “creamy,” perfumed and different. Both of the LePage family and both inherit the same standard of excellence.

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Speed was called for in the construction of the new Army and Navy office buildings in Washington.

Speed—even more speed than the most optimistic engineers in charge thought possible—was gained by building stucco walls supported by Clinton Welded Sheathing.

Great economy in material and labor—actual tests made on Government buildings in Washington, D. C., showed that the use of Welded Sheathing, as compared with open mesh metal lath, resulted in a saving of 26 per cent in labor and 56 per cent in material required to apply the scratch coat.

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Clinton Welded Sheathing consists of Electrically Welded Fabric with a sheet of tough, waterproof tarred felt securely locked between the transverse and longitudinal wires.

It provides not only a support, but a positive reinforcement. The tarred felt forms a backing which causes every bit of mortar to become part of the wall—no droppings or waste.

It is a support for interior plaster as well as for stucco.

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Clinton Welded Sheathing is the most adaptable of all materials for speedy construction. Its special utility at this time is so marked that every engineer, architect, builder, or owner who contemplates building should write for full information.

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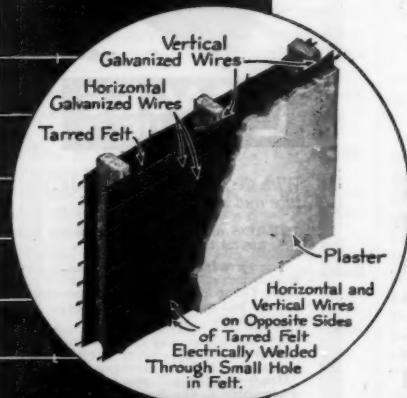
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One of the new Army and Navy office buildings, Washington, D. C. 26,000 sq. yards of Clinton Welded Sheathing used in the construction of the stucco walls.

LEADING VARIETIES OF WAR-FAKERS

FAKERS in business, in politics, in social life we have always with us, but the war has brought into being a faker of a new kind and numerous in variety. These charlatans are wittily if scathingly described in *The Porcupine* (New York), which is edited by the satirist, James L. Ford, and their pen-portraits read almost as if he were an artist. First he lines up the publicity-promoters who, for large salaries paid either from taxes or from charitable contributions, are "making a good thing out of the war" by booming certain interests. These "touts," in their own phrase, are "taking in thousands," and incidentally are "making fame for the individuals by whom they are employed." Next in parade for our scorn come "confidence-men, downright and unmistakable," who are making fat profits by "diverting to their own pockets money contributed for the hapless prisoner, the destitute civilian, the orphan, the widow, or the blind." For no visible service, we are told, they get fifty per cent. or more of the moneys collected. Most of these have been eliminated. More amusing follow the fakers who take advantage of the war to "have their pictures taken and their profest benevolence advertised":

The reader knows the type and is familiar with the schedule.

"How Mrs. — is helping Hoover to prepare prunes."

"Mrs. —, in fetching oriental dress, tells how money can be contributed to aid the Albanians."

"Costume which Mrs. — wears when supervising the sending of supplies to Italy."

"Mrs. — in nurse's dress. A useful model for women volunteering to go to Europe."

"How Mrs. — looks in khaki. Worn at a recent masquerade given at her residence."

"Portrait taken of Mr. — when contributing twenty-five cents to the Armenian Relief Fund."

"Mr. and Mrs. — examining check for \$5 given the orphan children of Belgium. The contributor is standing in the background."

"Miss —, who objects to knitting for soldiers. Says that the pantry, not the trench, will settle the war. (A recent portrait.)"

A fourth contingent of the war-fakers is bluntly commercial. But it mixes patriotism with trade in the advertisements the reader has seen:

"How to help the boys at the front. Buy your furs from —."

"Don't waste sugar. Season your tea and coffee with saccharine. For sale by all retail grocers. Insist upon it."

"The Stars and Stripes forever! Our beans are the best in the market. Buy a dozen cans and help Uncle Sam. Ask for trading-stamps."

"Make the world safe for democracy by buying Boverine. Every retail store has it."

"Can the Kaiser! Our roach powder will do it. 10, 15 and 25 cent packages."

"We stand by the President, and announce Tuesday as white goods day. America must win the war. Open Saturdays in January until 7."

"Over the top, the old-established garden seed. Plant it on your lawn, and thus increase the resources of the United States. It will help America to win."

Less numerous but equally unabashed are the notoriety-seekers to whom nothing patriotic is sacred, or even serious, as a few paragraphs will show:

"Miss Dottie Dewdrop, the charming burlesque actress, has given orders that her name should no longer appear in electric lights in front of the Paragon Theater. She says this is her bit toward winning the war."

"Laughing Joe Maynard, the irresistibly funny comedian, wears a cap in the third act of 'Monkey Shines' which belonged to an English aviator who lost his life near Ypres. Joe says this shows where his sympathies are in the war."

CAREER OF THE "MARQUIS DI CASTILLOT," PAL OF "KING ALPH"

ÉDOUARD ROUSSELOT'S father was a collector for a notary in Argonne, France. His earnings were small, but he had great hopes for the future of his son. So he and his wife scrimped and saved from their slender income that Édouard might have an education that would fit him properly for the battle of life. It took all the little hoard that they managed to scrape together to send the boy to a school in Paris, and Édouard repaid their sacrifices by getting himself expelled for misconduct. As this was but the climax of many escapades, the patience of the father back in Argonne was exhausted, and the boy was likewise expelled from the parental home.

Édouard, "on his own," became a cook in a cheap restaurant in Paris. He developed some skill in the kitchen, for he had a true Frenchman's love for good cooking, and, says the *Denver Post*:

After a while he worked his way up to the kitchen of a more pretentious café, where, occasionally, he was permitted to prepare the favorite dishes of notable Boulevard dandies. He was discredited as a cook, however, when he was caught pilfering the rare sauces kept in the cook's cabinet for some of the gourmets who were particular patrons of his employer's establishment.

Then the youthful chef went to London. Without a "character" he could not get a cook's job, so he became a chauffeur. His cab was stationed mostly in Haymarket and Piccadilly. He was arrested one morning upon complaint of a young woman of considerable note who declared that she had left a pair of costly satin slippers in his car, and that when she returned to look for them they were missing. The slippers were found by the police in the chauffeur's lodgings.

The whilom cook was sentenced to Brixton prison, in London, for this offense. When he had served his time he found London an inhospitable place, so he came to America in the steerage.

Édouard was rather a handsome chap with charming manners, and he soon obtained a position with the New York Telephone Company at a salary of \$15 a week. One day he was sent to install a telephone in a new apartment occupied by Miss Josephine Mayer, who became

interested in the young man, who seemed to be so much above his position. As a matter of fact, Édouard confided to her that he was really a marquis whom worldly vicissitudes had driven to manual labor. Now, Miss Mayer happened to have \$10,000 in cash that wasn't working, so she loaned it to the young telephone employee that he might take his "real" place in the world. Of course Édouard could not think of accepting the loan without proper security, which he furnished in the shape of "stock" in an oil concern.

Here Édouard Rousselet, erstwhile cook and telephone repair-man, fades away, as they say in the movies, and the office of the Waldorf-Astoria fades in. The following scenes are thus described by the *New York Times*:

It was about three months ago when a well-groomed young man walked into the Waldorf-Astoria and registered as "Edmond Rousselet," a member of the French War-Commission to the United States. A few days later word went around that Mr. Rousselet was the "Marquis di Castillot," a Spanish nobleman and an intimate friend of King Alfonso XIII. Apparently it did not occur to those who were introduced to the "Marquis" to inquire how it was possible to be a citizen of France and a subject of King Alfonso.

At first he did not personally advertise himself. He adopted, it was explained, the novel scheme of losing letters and telegrams. Some of the letters were dated Madrid and they were signed "Alph," and later when he came to know his "American friends" better the "Marquis" explained that King Alfonso, when he wrote to his intimate friends, had a way of signing himself just plain "Alph."

The "Marquis" also lost some telegrams signed "Jusserand." He said he was very close to the French Ambassador.

As time sped on the "Marquis" established friendly relations with a number of men and women well known along Broadway. He obtained a visitor's card to the Lambs Club. Everybody called him "Marquis," and everybody really believed that the King of Spain, who signed himself "Alph," was corresponding with his friend in America, to whom his Majesty had confided certain very important business transactions.

"Di Castillot" was introduced to W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Hotel Ansapia. He told his friends that Mr. Stokes impressed him very favorably. He told Mr. Stokes, according to the officials, that he was an intimate friend of Ambassador Jusserand, and, incidentally, said that he was also about the best friend that King Alfonso had in the entire world. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Stokes he mentioned casually that he was expecting Ambassador Jusserand the following day, and that he was to entertain him.

The next day Mr. Stokes received a visit from the "Marquis," who was greatly excited.

"I am ruined! My reputation is gone! My check has not come, and the Ambassador is on his way. What shall I do?" he said.

Of course Mr. Stokes was only too happy to loan the "Marquis" the \$500 that he needed to entertain his friends. Everything now was moving along so smoothly for "Alph's" friend that he

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Just published under this title a complete report of their speeches and public utterances in America, as well as those of the Italian, Belgian, and Russian Commissioners, from April to June, 1917, together with a description of the arrival and reception of the American forces in France, as collected and arranged from contemporary accounts by Francis W. Halsey, Editor of *Great Epochs in American History*, etc.

This timely book, which also contains descriptions of the reception accorded to the distinguished visitors in various cities, serves admirably to crystallize the enthusiasm aroused in this country at the time of their coming and to preserve for reference the eloquent addresses made by them upon this important historic occasion.

As a guide to the aims and ideals of the various allied nations, as expressed by their representatives, this volume will be found of great practical service.

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COLORADO SPRINGS

thought it was about time to play for a high stake. Possibly the ingenious young man might have won the last game if he hadn't taken off the limit. But a fifty-million dollar stake is a pretty big one even for a Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. According to the story told by Mr. Stokes the "Marquis" again appeared at the Ansonia several days later. *The Times* says:

He had a letter, and the letter was signed "Alph." In effect, the letter stated that Spain was very short of ready money and that the Government needed \$50,000,000, and further it was stated that if "My dear M. le Marquis" can get the money Spain "will cast her lot with the Allies."

Mr. Stokes was impressed. Here was Spain ready to join the Allies provided the modest sum of \$50,000,000 was forthcoming. Mr. Stokes proceeded to the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 23 Wall Street. There he met William Pierson Hamilton, a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan and a member of the firm. He put the matter of the loan to Spain up to Mr. Hamilton, but Mr. Hamilton was not impressed. Instead of agreeing to negotiate the loan, Mr. Hamilton communicated with Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Lansing said that it was the first he had heard of the \$50,000,000 loan, and added that if any such transaction was entered into it would be entered into between the Governments of the countries concerned. Mr. Hamilton so informed Mr. Stokes, and the latter informed the "Marquis" that the loan had fallen through.

The "Marquis" then began to show signs of extreme nervousness. He got another letter from "Alph," and in this letter the King of Spain said that the first letter was all a mistake, and that the Spanish Government did not need any money. The King said it was a "personal loan of \$50,000,000" that was desired.

By this time stories of the "Marquis" and his \$50,000,000-loan negotiations had reached the ears of the United States Secret Service, and a few days later King "Alph's" pal was arrested.

At the height of his career the "Marquis" made many friends among New-Yorkers, among them an actress who was contemplating suing her husband for divorce, and the New York *Evening World* says:

The gallant little friend of King Alph volunteered his services as sleuth-in-chief to discover something which might assist her contemplated action.

Di Castillo called in the services of the Manhattan Detective Agency, but he himself took a hand in bloodhounding the trail.

"And say, that boy was some race-driver," was the enthusiastic tribute paid the "Marquis" by Liborio Gamberbella (one of the partners in the firm of detectives), in recounting his experiences as co-sleuth. "We'd go in a high-powered racing car out to Mountain Lakes, somewhere in New Jersey, and when I say 'go' I'm saying something. Eighty miles an hour! I've seen the little needle on the speedometer point to that figure when the 'Mark' was at the wheel. We went to places in Pennsylvania, too—like a streak of lightning always!"

Gamberbella said his employer always

Metals and Minerals that help win the war

A Statement from the U. S. Bureau of Mines

IN this year of 1918 the paramount desire of our country is to accomplish a "great task in a great way." All our attention is focused on great things. We think in billions and millions—men, money, food, ships, guns. Everything looms large to our eyes.

Yet in the background, overshadowed by these more obvious things, are factors which wield a vital influence in shaping the future destiny of our country. Certain metals and minerals, of which the public hears little, are such factors.

Quality as Well as Quantity.

Coal, iron, steel, copper, are words on every tongue. But how many of us ever mention manganese, chromium, nickel, pyrite, sulphur, or mercury—all metals or minerals upon which victory largely depends, for they are the metals and minerals that determine the *quality* of our production!

The country must not only manufacture munitions of war in great quantities, but also munitions of the highest quality.

It is not sufficient that we have armored steel vessels; their armor must equal, or be superior, to the armor of the vessels of the enemy.

It is not sufficient that we have guns equal in size and range to those of the enemy; they must also be equal, or superior, in the quality of the material from which they are made, in order that they may not fail when most needed.

It is not sufficient that we have an amount of ammunition equal to, or greater than, that of the enemy; it must also equal or surpass the enemy's ammunition in power.

The Hercules Powder Company gives publicity to this important statement by Mr. Manning, not only as a patriotic duty, but also because of its intimate connection with the matters which he mentions.

This connection is two-fold. Explosives made by the Company play a very large

Where These Metals Count

Manganese and ferro-manganese are essential for all high-grade steel production. Without chromium and nickel it is impossible to make the highest quality of linings for our cannon. Mercury is essential to produce fulminate for caps and primers. Sulphur and pyrite are the basic supply of sulphuric acid required to make all explosives. At the present time this country is sadly deficient in these rare metals. By far the larger portion of them is imported. Yet all of them occur within our borders, and investigation and experimental work would doubtless render them available and make this country independent of all outside sources.

So long as any of these essentials must be obtained from foreign sources, the United States will be to that extent dependent and we should be dependent in no particular.

Van. H. Manning

Director United States Bureau of Mines.

part in producing the ores and metals upon which the country depends for victory in the war. In turn our production of explosives depends, as Mr. Manning points out, upon the supply of sulphur and pyrite, which is not at present as great as it should be.

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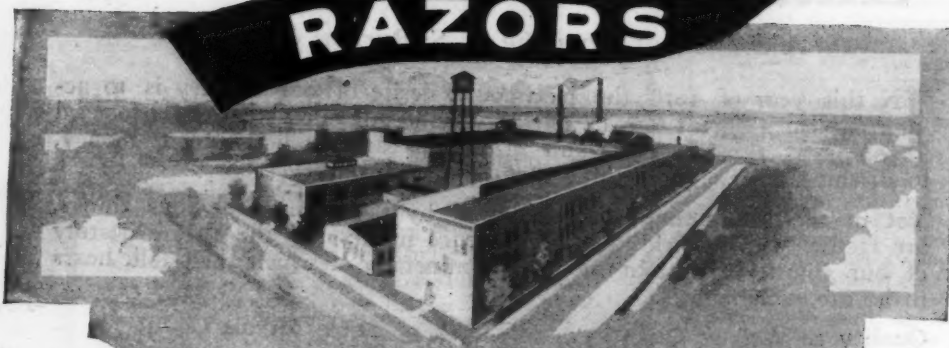
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Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High Grade Razors in the World



seemed to have ready cash and paid the detective agency in cash at the end of each week. Then a week passed when he failed to pay and the partners in the detective business sued him. They had a hard time finding the plaintiff to serve papers in the suit.

"But one day I saw him all rigged out in a uniform like a Mexican general and driving his little racer," said Gamberbella, "so I just hopped on the running-board and put the papers in his lap, then jumped off again—everything tidy and no fuss."

Here is a description of the "Royal Commission" issued to "Señor Don Rousselot, Marquis Edmond di Castillot," presumably by his friend "Alph":

The document is a single sheet of ordinary foolscap paper. At the top in typewriting appear the words "Royal Spanish Embassy, London, England," and following the name of the "Marquis" is written "Personal Attaché to the person of his Majesty King Alphonso XIII." In one corner of the paper is the seal of Westchester County, N. Y., and opposite the seal a picture of the "Marquis" is pasted on the paper. The document is signed "Riano," which is the name of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington. The document further identifies the "Marquis" as an "officer of Isabelle II. of Spain," and states that Rousselot is in the United States "on a special mission by order of his Royal Majesty the King of Spain."

LAW BY TELEPHONE—Instead of getting out his gasoline gig and hitting it up for another town in order to argue a case in court for a client, Samuel W. Johnson, of Colorado, unlimbers his telephone, listens to the argument of counsel on the other side, and then shoots back his rebuttal over the wire. While this procedure seems to work all right in Brighton, Colo., a Long Island judge recently refused to accept the practise, says *The Telephone Review*, and insisted upon the presence of the lawyers in court. Here is a newspaper account of the Western method:

With food, fuel, and other commodities subject to intensive saving campaigns, "conservation" is the popular watchword in the Rocky Mountain region.

"Conservation of time, money, energy, and fees" is what Samuel W. Johnson terms the new wrinkle. Johnson's jurisdiction extends over several counties adjacent to Denver, and he experiences considerable difficulty in being present in the various towns of the counties where several cases are set for the same day in different courts. So the busy prospector decided to use the telephone.

Sitting in his main headquarters in Denver, with a telephone-receiver to his ear, Johnson listened to counsel for defense plead before a judge in the local court here for the discharge of his client, a woman charged with "bootlegging." When Attorney Michael Waldron had finished his case for the defendant Johnson picked up the transmitter and presented evidence over the wire of sufficient weight to convict the defendant, who was fined \$100 and costs.

Johnson declares his new method of handling cases will also result in the saving of much gasoline, as he can avoid traveling from town to town in the "buzz wagon."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Adam's Wrong Start.—"Mama," said Edith, "when the first man started to spell 'psalm' with a 'p' why didn't he scratch it out and start over?"—*Judge*.

The Lessons of War.—"So you're saving up to buy an airship? You're quite an ambitious little boy."

"Yes, sir; I wants to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."—*The Airman*.

Only a Little, However

Why Mary had a little lamb
We'll tell you in a trice,
You see it wasn't meatless day
And Mary had the price.

—*Boston Transcript*.

Quite Impossible.—Wix—"I see by this paper that more than one-half of the world's population is feminine."

Nix—"I don't believe it. If it were so how do you account for the fact that one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"—*Idle Hour*.

A Milwaukee Hint.—Now that men have taken up knitting, why do the men not carry those big flowery knitting-bags with them? They would come in handy when you are taking your soiled stuff to the laundry or when you are packing home a dozen bottles of beer.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

New and Important.—A teacher was trying to impress upon her pupils recently the fact that history repeats itself and that many things which happen to-day are the counterpart of similar things that happened years and years ago.

"Now, will any one tell me of anything new of importance that has happened during the last twenty-five years?" inquired the teacher.

"Me," answered one of the pupils.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

In the Absence of Clergy.—Some time ago a dinner was given in New York at which a well-known actor, who is something of a freethinker along theological lines, sat at the guest-table. When the hour for starting the feast arrived the toastmaster, a very religious man, discovered that no minister of the Gospel was present, the several had been invited. In this emergency he turned to the actor and asked him to say grace.

The actor rose, bowed his head, and in the midst of a deep hush said fervently:

"There being no clergyman present, let us thank God!"—*Saturday Evening Post*.

One's Friends.—On one of the recent around-zero days, Rosario was walking home from work with a friend. They met a newsboy, and Rosario's friend asked Rosario to lend him a cent to buy a paper with. So Rosario took off his gloves, unbuttoned his overcoat, sweater, and coat, and shiveringly extracted a cent from his waistcoat pocket. The paper was bought. Then a block or so farther on they entered a store to make a purchase.

And in the store Rosario's friend returned the cent he had borrowed. He explained that it was too cold to take his glove off and get it when they were on the street.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



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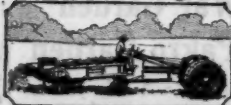
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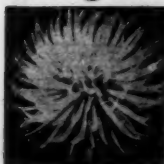
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Music in the Cellar.—HUSBAND—"Mary, stop the pianola! Great Scott, woman, where is your appreciation? Don't you hear our half-ton of coal rattling down the chute."—*Detroit Free Press.*

One Package Too Much.—"How came Flubdub to be arrested?"

"Well, he's an earnest exponent of the theory that you ought to carry home your own packages. Only he had a package that was too much for him."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Touching Opening.—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," quoted Markley. "That's the Golden Rule, and I believe in it, too, don't you?" "Well," replied Burroughs, "if I did I'd be offering to lend you \$10 this minute."—*Boston Transcript.*

Who's Who in War-Time.—HE—"Have the car ready at the Admiralty at 4:30."

CHAUFFEUSE—"Very well."

HE—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lord!'"

SHE—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lady!'"—*London Opinion.*

Charley Made a Hit.—"Charley is simply wonderful," exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins. "I never dreamed that any one could run a motor-car the way he can!"

"What has happened?"

"We took a ride yesterday and went along beautifully in spite of the fact that he had forgotten some of the machinery."

"Running without machinery?"

"Yes. We had gone at least eleven miles before Charley discovered that his engine was missing."—*Washington Star.*

Young Camouflage Artist.—Bessie is a bright one. The other day her teacher set her and her schoolmates to drawing, letting them choose their own subjects. After the teacher had examined what the other children had drawn, she took up Bessie's sheet.

"Why, what's this?" she said. "You haven't drawn anything at all, child."

"Please, teacher, yes, I have," returned Bessie. "It's a war-picture—a long line of ammunition-wagons at the front. You can't see 'em 'cause they're camouflaged."—*Boston Transcript.*

Farm Specialists.

In our little town, oh! sad to tell,
There is a merchant who doesn't know how to sell.

A sawyer who doesn't know how to saw,
A teacher who doesn't know how to teach,
A preacher who doesn't know how to preach,

A painter who can't paint very well,
A printer who doesn't know how to spell,
An odd-jobs man with never a job,
A cobbler who doesn't know how to cob,
A miller who doesn't know how to mill,
A butcher who doesn't know how to kill,
A racer who doesn't know how to race,
A mason who doesn't know how to mace,
A clocksmith who can not mend a clock,
And a doctor who doesn't know how to doc;

And, since none of these are busy men,
You will find them again and yet again,
Ever anon and a few times more,
'Round the stove in Mendolsen's store,
Each talking freely and through his hat,
Doing the one thing they are expert at,
Giving advice to farmers.

—The Prairie Farmer.



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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

February 27.—After witnessing a demonstration of the Browning machine gun and rifle, experts declare the arm to be the best in the world. The gun, which has been adopted by the Government as the official offensive arm, will soon be turned out by the thousand.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, states that Hammett K. Elliott, of Hadden Heights, N. J., a flying cadet, was killed on the Ellington Field during a flight.

The House passes the "Alien Slacker" Bill, which provides that subjects of nations allied with the United States who are within the military age fix by their own Governments must waive exemption or be barred from this country.

February 28.—The United States Shipping Board announces that the Southern shipyards are three months behind schedule owing to their inability to get timber supplies.

Lieut. William L. Magill, of Jersey City, a member of the Army Aviation Corps, dies from injuries received in the fall of an airplane at Lake Charles, La. Lieut. Telland L. Colman, of the Marine Corps, who was in the machine, was slightly hurt.

March 1.—A Washington dispatch states that the Third Liberty Loan will be opened on April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany by the United States.

The war-cost to the United States for February amounted to \$1,002,878,608, of which \$325,000,000 was in loans to Allied Governments.

Washington dispatches state that Senator Chamberlain is sustained in his expose of conditions at Camp Doniphan by the report of an officer of the Inspector-General's Department who investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of Private Hestwood. The Secretary of War has ordered that Major Philip B. Connolly, Medical Corps, U. S. A., of New York City, and First Lieutenant Walter H. Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps, National Guard, of New Haven, Kan., be tried by court martial.

Horace D. H. Connick, vice-president of the American International Ship-building Corporation, promises the Senate Commerce Committee that 50 ships will be launched at the Hog Island yard this year. All of the 125 vessels contracted for he declared would be delivered before July, 1919, the time specified.

Major-General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, arrives at an American port. Washington looks for numerous changes in the personnel of the General Staff following the General's arrival at the capital.

March 2.—Cadet Clarence J. Bremer, of Chicago, was killed at the Ellington Aviation Field, Houston, Tex., when his plane fell 300 feet.

The War-Trade Board declares an embargo on all imports of corn in order to facilitate the movement of the new wheat crop from South America.

March 3.—One member of the British Flying Corps is killed and three seriously injured on the aviation field near Fort Worth, Tex., while practising the spinning nose-dive.

March 4.—Washington announces the retirement of Judge Robert S. Lovett from the War-Industries Board and his appointment by Director-General McAdoo

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as director of the division of betterments and additions of the railroads. Judge Lovett also resigns as chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Federal officers seeking a mysterious wireless plant discover a powerful outfit in the tower of the Trinity Building, New York City, in the offices of the former manager of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company. The apparatus was disconnected, but could be assembled in half an hour. For several weeks wireless operators at Fort Totten have been intercepting messages apparently in code. Such an outfit as the one discovered could have communicated information to the enemy concerning the movements of ships at Atlantic ports.

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell asks the Committee on Military Affairs for an immediate appropriation of \$450,000,000 to speed up the production of aeroplanes. It is explained that the amount is necessary to supplement the \$640,000,000 originally appropriated in order to give America supremacy in the air.

A Lawton, Okla., dispatch states that Lieutenants Paul and Whitney, from the aerial school at Fort Sill, were killed when the gasoline tank on their aeroplane exploded while the machine was at a great height.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

February 27.—Washington dispatches state that General Pershing reports 8 Americans dead and 2 wounded as a result of the action on February 24.

A dispatch from American Army Headquarters in France states that 66 casualties, including 5 deaths, resulted from a German gas attack on February 26.

February 28.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that a strong German attack is repulsed. Five French soldiers were wounded. A stray German shell, which fell on an ammunition-train, killed two Americans and wounded four, and one soldier was killed and five wounded during the shelling of a town back of the American lines.

General Pershing reports to Washington the following American casualties during the fighting on February 26: One killed in action, three dead from gas, and eighteen severely wounded.

March 1.—General Pershing reports two men accidentally killed on February 27. Twenty-five were slightly wounded in action on February 26.

A dispatch from the American Army Headquarters in France states that many American casualties resulted from an enemy raid in the salient north of Toul. One of the killed was a captain graduated from West Point in 1917. The raid was successfully repulsed, three prisoners remaining in the hands of the Americans, while the ground in front of the trenches was strewn with German dead.

March 2.—For "bravery under fire and devotion to duty despite wounds" Lieut. Robert L. Nourse, of Boise, Idaho, a member of the 1917 class of Princeton College, has been distinguished by the award of the French Croix de Guerre.

Military experts in Washington are convinced that the German High Command is preparing for a violent blow at the American line.

A delayed dispatch from the American Army in France states that on February 28 a German raid on the line in the Chemin des Dames sector was repulsed, some Americans being killed and several slightly wounded or missing. All were New-Englanders. A German prisoner stated that the attack was one of a

series of raids on a large scale along the Western front.

General Pershing reports one man killed in the action of February 27. Four men were slightly wounded there, and 11 on the day before. Two privates died on February 26 as the result of a gas-attack.

March 3.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that Berlin claims complete success in the fighting since March 1 on the Toul front, including a penetration of the American lines for 500 yards. A delayed dispatch from the American Army in France states that the enemy was repulsed, and, apparently angered by failure, deluged the American position with shells, but without much damage. In cleaning up the scene of the fighting American engineers found several bodies of Germans and Americans. A lieutenant and captain who were leading the German attack were among the former, and on the body of the captain was found a complete plan of the American position. Washington announces that 5 Americans were killed and 9 wounded in the action on March 1.

March 4.—The Germans continue their raids against the front lines held jointly by the American and French troops. Repeated attacks north of the Chemin des Dames prove futile.

General Pershing reports to Washington the names of a lieutenant and nine privates killed, and a captain, lieutenant and eleven men severely, and ten men slightly, wounded during the action on March 1.

A dispatch from the American Army Headquarters in France reports little action during twenty-four hours, only 105 enemy shells coming over. The American artillery, however, inflicts severe punishment on the Germans by shelling a large cantonment where many troops were gathered.

Washington announces that a large ordnance base is being built in France at a cost approximating \$25,000,000.

The War Department in Washington in its weekly review states that there is evidence that the enemy is continuing to bring up fresh units to the front in France, altho the movement is slow, owing to the difficulties of transportation. The Allied War Council is reported to be in continuous session.

March 5.—Official advices from Paris state that a German attack on the trenches held by the American forces in Lorraine was repulsed and a number of German prisoners taken.

General Pershing cables to the War Department at Washington the names of another lieutenant and three more enlisted men killed, and five additional men severely wounded in the action of March 1. This makes the total of the American casualties in that engagement so far reported to the Department: Three lieutenants and seventeen men dead; one captain, one lieutenant, and sixteen men severely wounded and ten men slightly wounded.

A Washington dispatch says that Lieut. S. W. Hoover, of Blackfoot, Idaho, was probably the "West Point captain" reported as having been killed in action on March 1.

FRENCH AND BRITISH FRONTS

February 27.—London reports the enemy in a spirited attempt to recover their lost positions at Butte du Mesnil are beaten off by the French. The British also repulse raids northwest of St. Quentin, near Bullecourt and east of Vermeles. Intense artillery action is reported east of Ypres.

February 28.—Paris reports heavy artillery action north of Hill 344 on the east bank of the Meuse. French troops on

the Verdun front make raids in the vicinity of Beaumont and bring in prisoners. English troops raid Greenland Hill, north of the Scarpe River, capturing prisoners and a machine gun. British and Scottish troops raid German positions in Houthulst Forest, capturing prisoners and guns.

London reports a decrease in casualties during the month of February, which were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 183; men, 4,012. Wounded and missing: Officers, 468; men, 14,298.

London dispatches state that the fighting on the front in France and Flanders is increasing in scope and becoming more important in character. The Germans are repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting east of Chavignon. Artillery and infantry action is reported near Reims and in the Butte du Mesnil region. A Berlin dispatch states that Army headquarters reports that ten Americans were captured in the fighting near Chavignon.

March 2.—London reports both raids and artillery-duels increasing on the Western front. Berlin announces that Hessian troops east of Reims penetrate to Fort Pompelle, while Rhineland and Westphalian forces penetrate French positions. On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans storm French trenches south of Haucourt returning to their positions with 400 prisoners. In a raid near Haricourt every German who reached the British trenches was either killed or captured. British raids are reported in the Armentières region, where prisoners were taken, while German attacks near the Ypres-Comines Canal and Houthulst Forest are repulsed with loss to the Germans. There were seven raids against British positions during the night in which the Germans were driven off with rifle and machine-gun fire.

London dispatches state that during February the British took 312 prisoners on the Franco-Belgian front, sixteen of whom were officers. Twenty machine guns and one flame-projector were captured.

March 3.—A London dispatch states that German raiders continue active on the long battle-front in France and Flanders without making any considerable gains. It would appear that the enemy is merely feeling vainly for weak spots.

March 4.—London reports that the French executed a brilliant attack against the Calonne trenches in the Verdun sector, penetrating the German positions to the fourth line over a front of 1,300 yards, taking 150 prisoners. English troops make a number of successful raids.

Dispatches from British Headquarters in France report many raids by the Germans with a result unfavorable to the enemy. In a clash with the Australian forces the Germans lose heavily.

March 5.—London dispatches state that Berlin reports increased action on the Lorraine front in northern France and in the central Vosges region. The British repulse a German raid near Lens after sharp fighting, and another northwest of St. Quentin. The Australians successfully attack German positions at Warneton, taking prisoners.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

February 27.—An official dispatch received in Washington from France states that the relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of the latter to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia are growing more strained, and it is hinted that Berlin may adopt strong measures against her ally to settle the dissensions.

March 1.—According to a Berlin dispatch



Who Discovered *RICORO*?

"I know," said the Banker—

"Let me tell you," urged the Architect—

"I did," exclaimed the Major—

"My wife discovered Ricoro," interrupted the Merchant—

"No, it was my doctor," said the Naval Officer—

"Take it from me, *you're all wrong*," said the Lawyer—

—And so the argument continues.

Thousands of Ricoro smokers think they know who discovered Ricoro. We hear of new discoverers every day from all quarters.

Men in all walks of life—happy and enthusiastic Ricoro smokers—tell us how they discovered this mild, "self-made" cigar.

And always the story is different. We are going to publish some of these stories. Watch for them, and read them, because—

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You'll discover an imported cigar of rich, tropic fragrance, sweet, mellow taste, and gentle mildness at less than the price of the usual domestic cigar.

You'll discover in Ricoro a fine looking cigar—a cigar you'll hand to a friend with pride and with the assurance that he will enjoy it thoroughly.

You'll discover that a 7c. Ricoro, imported duty free from Porto Rico, is the equal of other 15c imported cigars.

You'll discover why Ricoro, the "self-made" cigar, made its success on its own merit.

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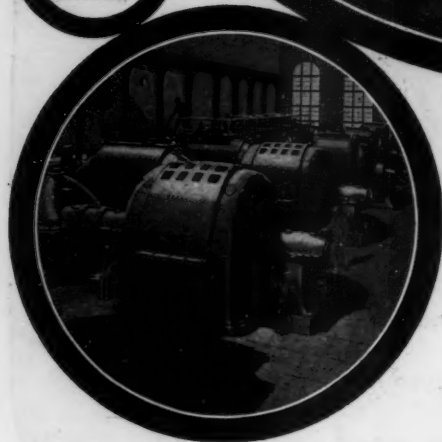
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systems and apparatus for its safe and economical transmission, and to construct motors and controllers for its efficient application.

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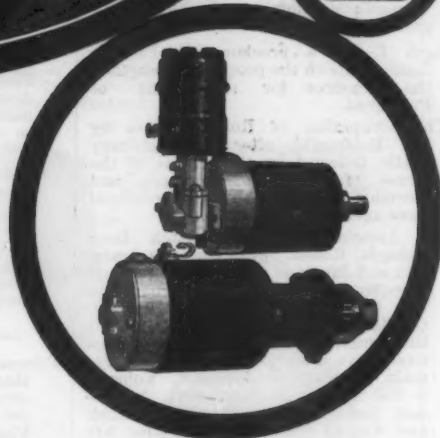
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the peace terms submitted to King Ferdinand of Roumania by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, included the King's abdication in favor of his brother, Prince William, or the taking of a referendum regarding his successor. A dispatch from Jassy states that an official note declares that the report that Roumania will accept peace at any price is untrue.

March 2.—According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, the peace negotiations with Roumania have failed, King Ferdinand's reply being unsatisfactory to the Central Powers, Amsterdam reports.

March 3.—The German Minister at Stockholm informs the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs that Germany, at the request of the Finnish Government, will send troops into Finland to suppress the revolution and will make the Åland Islands its base, but that Germany has no territorial interests in the islands.

March 4.—Advices received by the Food Administration in Washington state that the food-supplies captured by the Germans in their advance into Russia are being rushed to Austria, while the needs of the German people are being met from the great grain reserves of the Ukraine.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

February 27.—Despite the fact that the Russians are offering practically no resistance, dispatches received in London state that General Hoffman, in command of the German invading army, announces that the advance will continue until a peace treaty is signed and carried out on the lines laid down by Germany. The Army is now reported to be 157 miles beyond Riga. While the Russian soldiers are reported as refusing to fight the invaders Petrograd reports a stiffer attitude among the workmen, who are enrolling in the army in response to the call of the Bolshevik Government. *The Daily News* reports that serious differences have arisen between Lenine and Trotzky.

February 28.—A Petrograd dispatch to London states that the Russians are massing near Pskov, and that the Germans, meeting with strong resistance near Orsha, have been forced to retire. Women and children are leaving Petrograd, and a new call to arms is issued.

March 1.—In a proclamation Premier Lenine calls on the people to strengthen the measures for the defense of Petrograd.

The occupation of Rostov-on-Don by the Bolsheviks after a sanguinary battle, followed by the retreat of the forces of Generals Kaledines and Korniloff, is reported by the semi-official news agency in Petrograd.

An Associated Press dispatch from Vologda, Russia, states that the American and Japanese ambassadors reached there by special train on February 28. The Chinese and Siamese Ministers, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, and the American Red Cross representatives have also arrived and will remain, pending developments. Vologda is 350 miles from Petrograd. A London dispatch states that the British and French embassies have also left Petrograd.

Reports from Berlin reaching London state that German troops have reached the Dnieper River, about 400 miles due south of Petrograd and 280 miles north of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

March 2.—Berlin announces the occupation of Kiev, the so-called capital of the Ukraine, and the capture of Gomel. Further north the invaders are reported

to be pushing steadily on toward Petrograd, while from the interior, the real heart of Russia, a movement is said to be gathering way to repudiate the signing of a separate peace with the Central Powers and to mobilize for a "holy war" against the invader.

A London dispatch states that the official Russian news agency reports that Tcherkess, twenty-five miles from Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, has surrendered to the Bolsheviks.

March 3.—A Petrograd dispatch announces the signing of the peace treaty with Germany, the Bolshevik delegates accepting all terms, fearing new demands.

Tokyo reports that Bolshevik troops have seized four important cities in Siberia.

Immediately after the British Embassy staff left Petrograd Russian troops, under command of a colonel, entered the embassy and confiscated and burned documents despite the protest of a Chargé who still remained, a London dispatch states.

A dispatch from Petrograd announces that a German airman bombed various parts of the city, killing three persons and wounding five.

An official communication from Berlin announces that "by reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia military movements in Great Russia have ceased." It is announced that the Germans in their advance captured 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives, and thousands of motor-vehicles and trucks.

March 4.—London hears that peace with Russia is being celebrated in Berlin. While military operations have ceased in Great Russia the Austro-Hungarian forces are reported to be advancing in Little Russia. A telegram from Brest-Litovsk states that supplementary treaties have been signed in addition to the main peace treaty.

March 5.—A London dispatch states that as the conditions of peace imposed on Russia by Germany come to light the enormous price paid is disclosed. In addition to the great territory surrendered previously Russia now gives up the key to the great Baku oil-fields and practically the whole of the Caucasus. The treaty is regarded as a severe blow to Sweden and other neutrals; but Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that it is extremely improbable that the treaty will be ratified by the Congress of Soviets at Moscow on March 12, and that the delay of a fortnight granted by Germany for ratification may be utilized to organize an army and prepare defenses.

London reports that the Germans continue to advance in Russia, evidently considering that the peace propositions are limited to Great Russia. Narva, one hundred miles southwest of Petrograd, has been captured and troops are reported to be advancing on the capital.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

February 27.—A London dispatch states that it is the belief of Japanese in that city that the Island Empire is preparing for decisive action in the direction of Vladivostok and Harbin. Washington officials decline to discuss the movement, but it is known that there are large stores of military supplies accumulated at Vladivostok, of both American and Japanese manufacture, that would be of vast importance to the enemy.

February 28.—London dispatches state that great interest is shown in the proposed intervention of Japan in Siberia, the main object being to restore order and to protect her own interest, in

which it is understood she will have the cooperation of China.

The London *Daily Mail* states that it is understood that the Allies have decided to ask Japan to take any steps necessary for the protection of the Allies in the Far East. It is held that Japan's intervention is not to be construed as an act hostile to Russia, but to protect stores and munitions at Vladivostok and to assist Russia to eventually lift the German yoke. A Washington dispatch says that President Wilson and leaders of the Entente view Japan's action in Siberia sympathetically. Both Great Britain and France are reported to favor entrusting the Russian situation to Japan.

March 2.—Washington dispatches state that President Wilson concurs fully with the views of Great Britain and France that Japan can be trusted to carry out the proposed Siberian campaign without thought of selfish motives.

March 5.—A dispatch from London announces that the first news received from Germany since the announcement that Japan is prepared to take action in Siberia indicates that Berlin is greatly exercised and is pursuing the usual method of keeping the people in ignorance of the real significance and importance of Japan's move.

A Washington dispatch states that the United States Government will not assent to the proposed occupation of Siberia by Japanese troops, and it is understood that an official communication to this effect is now on its way to Tokyo, the President holding that such occupation is contrary to American principles.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

February 27.—London dispatches state that French airplanes bring down three enemy planes, and drop 4,500 pounds of explosives at Metz-Bablons and Warmerville. German bombing squadrons attack Nancy, killing two persons and wounding eleven.

February 28.—London reports that huge German airplanes dropt 100 bombs on Venice on the night of February 26. Two convents were struck and some of the nuns were victims. A third of the houses in Venice are now reported to be in ruins.

March 1.—A delayed dispatch from Venice states that 45 air-attacks had been made on Venice up to February 26, when in a night raid lasting three hours 300 bombs were dropt. The Royal Palace was struck and three churches were damaged. In one church, the altar and one of Cellini's last landscapes were wrecked. One person was killed and fifteen injured.

March 2.—British airplanes make flights in cooperation with the artillery on the Western front. Four hostile planes are brought down and one British machine is missing, London reports.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

February 27.—Following is the report of the British Admiralty for the past week: Arrivals, 2,274; sailings, 2,398. British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, 18, of which 14 were of more than 1,600 tons. Fishing-vessels sunk, 7.

London reports the hospital ship *Glenart Castle* sunk by the enemy. She was outward bound with about 200 persons on board. Thirty-four survivors were landed at Swansea. There were no patients on board.

March 1.—Information reaching shipping circles in New York states that the British steamship *Tiberia*, of the Anchor



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Line, was sunk by a submarine about February 27. The crew was rescued.

March 2.—A London dispatch states that a German torpedo-boat and two minesweepers were sunk by mines off Vlieland Island on March 1.

The Navy Department at Washington announces that a German U-boat was destroyed by the gun-crew of the steamship *Nyanza*, formerly the German ship *Esslingen*, in a running fight lasting two hours.

March 5.—With the aid of America German submarines are being sunk as fast as they are built, Sir Erie Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, tells the House of Commons.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

March 4.—The British War Office announces that troops operating north of Jerusalem have advanced 3,000 yards on a front of twelve miles.

PEACE MOVEMENTS

February 27.—London announces that Foreign Secretary Balfour, replying to Count von Hertling in the House of Commons, states that he is unable to find any basis for fruitful conversation or hope for peace in the speech of the German Chancellor.

An Amsterdam report states that in a debate on Chancellor von Hertling's speech Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, disavows the Government's policy for the dismemberment of Russia and peace by coercion, and warns the Kaiser that he is injuring the chance for peace by demanding the victor's spoils, citing the feeling in Austria.

February 28.—A Rome dispatch to Paris announces that the *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, declares itself satisfied with the speech of the German Chancellor, while *L'Eclair*, of Paris, sums it up as only a suggestion to negotiate, offering simply the *status quo ante*, and leaving out the question of Alsace-Lorraine.

FOREIGN

February 27.—A Dublin dispatch reports that crime is rapidly increasing in Ireland and that martial law will probably be required to curb the situation.

A London dispatch states that at a conference of Labor leaders it was decided to change the make-up of the party, to extend membership to all workers by hand or brain, and to set up local Labor parties in every constituency, which will choose candidates for municipal or parliamentary contests.

February 28.—A Madrid dispatch states that the Spanish cabinet has resigned owing to a divergence of views on constitutional reforms. The Ministry was also divided on the question of the policy to be pursued in regard to the torpedoing of several Spanish steamships by Germany. The people are expressing themselves strongly against the lack of action by the Government.

March 2.—London reports that the action of the Government in declaring County Clare a special military area has been effective in restoring order.

March 3.—Rodriguez Alves and Delfin Moreira are elected President and Vice-President of Brazil, a Rio de Janeiro dispatch announces, thus pledging a continuance of the administration's war-policies.

A Geneva dispatch states that the Kaiser has increased his holdings in the Krupp's by \$5,000,000 since the war began.

DOMESTIC

February 27.—The sea-going tug *Cherokee* founders in a gale fifteen miles off the coast of Maryland. Ten survivors of the crew of thirty-nine reach Philadelphia on British rescue-ships.

February 28.—With only six votes against the measure the House passes the Administration Railroad Bill, which enlarges the powers of the Director-General and provides for compensation to the companies pending the return of the railroads to private ownership.

A petition signed by 6,000,000 women, and headed by Frances F. Cleveland Preston, is presented to the President asking that the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States be stopt in the interest of food-conservation. The petition stated that the grain used in brewing would make 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily.

March 2.—Secretary of Labor Wilson orders immigration officials throughout the Northwest immediately to round up all aliens who have been creating unrest in the lumber sections by advocating sabotage and the overthrow of the Government.

One man of a negro stevedores' regiment is killed and two others wounded when United States regulars fire on several hundred of the stevedores who were attempting to wreck a store near their camp north of Newport News, Va.

March 3.—Washington announces that a special 24-cent stamp is being designed for use in the air mail-service, which is to begin on April 15. This stamp will be used like a special-delivery stamp, indicating that the letter is to be sent by the air route, which will be quicker and cheaper than a night telegraph letter.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has been a patient in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, since February 6, goes to the Hotel Langdon, where he will remain under the care of his physicians until the end of the week. He is reported to be vigorous, but will probably be permanently deaf in his left ear.

March 5.—Democrats are elected in each of the four Congressional districts in New York in which special elections were held, the result being attributed to a desire to uphold the President in his war-policies. The women voters exercising the franchise in the State for the first time poll a large vote, estimated at 91 per cent. of the registration, while the male vote fell behind.

President Wilson asks for authority to purchase the piers of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steamship lines in Hoboken, N. J., in order to prevent a change of control at the end of the war.

President Wilson announces the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War-Industries Board, with almost dictatorial powers over the nation's industries.

With women exercising full municipal suffrage, for the first time in Vermont "town-meeting" day results in the reduction of licensed communities to 10 as compared with 18 last year. The women are credited with turning Burlington and St. Albans, two of the largest cities in the State, from the "wet" to the "dry" column.

Madison, Wis., dispatches state that at a late hour at night the State Assembly was deadlocked on the question of rebuking Senator La Follette.

Colonel Roosevelt receives newspaper men in his apartment in the Hotel Langdon, New York City, and makes plans for renewed activities. He is described as being in high spirits, and it was predicted that "within sixty days he will be physically superior to 98 per cent. of American men."

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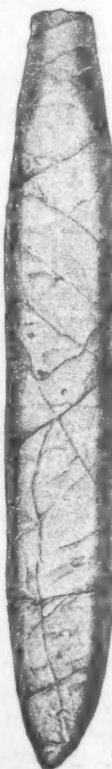
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NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN NAVY AND THE WAR

(Continued from page 27)

instance, enough plants in the United States to forge their shafts and propelling machinery. These problems have been met and solved. Keels are being laid to-day on ground that was swamp-land a few months ago. Engine plants have been built and every manufacturer who could make anything needed for a destroyer has been set to work.

Every one of the navy-yards of our country is a titanic workshop. These yards are not only pursuing the vast amount of work required to keep our fleets in fighting trim, but have converted the hundreds of vessels taken over, have repaired the interned ships which the Germans thought they had damaged beyond repair, and are at the same time building all types of war-vessels. Immense new foundries, machine-shops, and warehouses have been erected, new shipways built, and work is proceeding on huge dry-docks that will accommodate the largest ships.

To man the hundreds of new vessels put into commission, a great increase in the personnel of the Navy was required. The number of men and officers in service has been multiplied fourfold since last April. When the United States entered the war there were about 82,000 officers and men in the Navy, including marines. There are to-day more than 335,000 officers and men, including all branches of the service. There are more officers and men in the United States Reserve Force alone than there were in the German Navy at the beginning of the European War. There are to-day nearly 50,000 more men and officers in the regular Navy of the United States than there were in the British regular Navy on July 1, 1914. Both the British and German navies have since been largely increased, but in one great stride we have overtaken and passed records of naval achievement that England took centuries and Germany took generations to attain.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SERVICE—Altho interest is necessarily concentrated for the moment on the Navy's work of preparation, it must not be forgotten that it has done more than to prepare for the days of war to come. Its actual achievements in the year just closing make a proud record. It has patrolled our coast with intense watchfulness; it has taken over the entire wireless service of the nation; it has convoyed cargo-ships across the seas with supplies for our Allies; and its gun crews have stood watch beside guns supplied from the Navy for more than 1,100 merchant vessels as they passed through the war-zone. It has operated and guarded the many transports that are carrying our boys to France, it has hunted the submarine up and down the seas, and as the figures sufficiently testify, it has thereby helped both to reduce ship sinkings and to destroy pirate submarines. Along with the British and French fleets it has kept the marine highways open and has stood ready for any eventuality of battle. Our men on the seas have fought with the enemy on a number of occasions and many brave deeds and perilous exploits have been performed which military censorship has kept from the public.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE—The growth of the Navy, furthermore, has just begun. The Navy Department is carrying out the largest war-ship construction

program in history, which will embrace nearly a thousand vessels, including those of all types building or arranged for. Some months ago Secretary Daniels stated that we were building or had contracted for no less than 424 war-vessels, in addition to the hundreds of submarine-chasers of smaller type. Since that time contracts have been given for more destroyers and a large number of the new type of steel submarine-fighters Henry Ford is building at his Detroit plant. To provide for this immense expansion, Congress has made appropriations so gigantic that, with those now pending, the total will equal the entire amount expended on the Navy from its birth in 1794 up to 1916.

These are but the barest facts, the mere outlines of a year of distinguished achievement, but they suffice to show why the American Navy has won anew the hearts of our nation. They are enough to explain these ringing words in the *New York Times*: "There has not been a reflection on the sea service since the state of war with Germany was declared, not even a suspicion of incompetence." Secretary Daniels said in his annual report: "Our Navy has been called on to do much more than the public realizes, and in no case and in no way has it so far been found wanting either in material or personnel." These statements of fact show the power of a democracy to turn itself quickly to any necessary task, they show the effectiveness of the organization of the Navy, and the ability of its Secretary, Mr. Daniels.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Who was John Paul Jones? Describe his fight with the "Serapis," first reading, if possible, Walt Whitman's poem on this battle.
2. On what date did American sea forces first reach Europe? What fine answer did the American officer make when asked if he was ready for duty? Quote some other stirring sayings of American commanders in the past history of our Navy.
3. Who was Decatur? Perry? Farragut? Dewey? Name some of the famous battles in which these men participated.
4. Show by comparative figures the astonishing growth of the American Navy since war was declared. Compare present figures with those of Germany and England at the beginning of the war.
5. What growth is planned for the future? Name some of the industrial achievements of the Navy. Show how large its appropriations have been.
6. What actual naval achievements has the Navy performed? Name these in detail.
7. What work has the Navy done in connection with the submarine peril?
8. Name the Secretary of the Navy. Tell something of his career.

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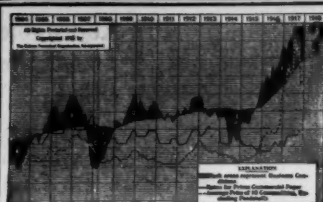
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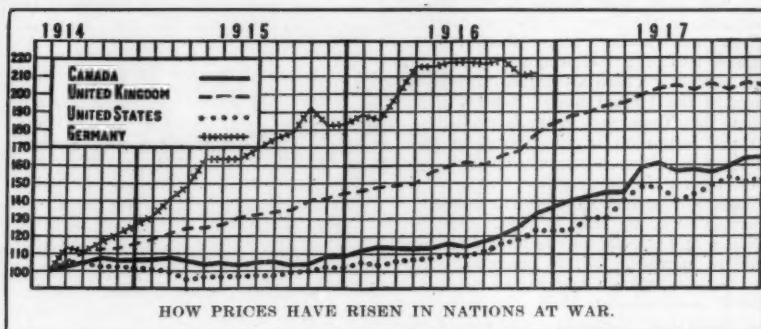
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW FOOD-PRICES HAVE ADVANCED HERE AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

READERS will be interested in the diagram printed below, which shows what have been the increases during the war in food prices in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. As explained in the *New York Times Annalist*, from which the diagram is taken, it shows "relative advances in prices in those countries," and offers parallels for comparison. The writer explains that the price-index for each country was computed "on the level of prices for foods in that country the month before war began." It is to be noted, therefore, that the chart "discloses the comparative rise in prices and not the comparative prices in the countries illustrated, the fact being that the general level of prices in the United States, for instance, is about 114 per cent. of that in Canada." The sudden break in the curve for Germany is explained as resulting from the fact that the chart was "based on the reports of the Departments of Labor in the respective countries, and none has been available from Germany since the last point recorded."

During 1916 the writer finds "phenomenal advances" recorded in the prices of farm products, food, cloths, and clothing, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products. In December, as compared with January, there was an increase of 30 per cent. in average wholesale prices of farm products, which include many food articles in the raw state, 28 per cent. in wholesale prices of food, 40 per cent. in cloths and clothing, 60 per cent. in fuel and lighting, and 47 per cent. in metals and metal products. Drugs and chemicals, which showed a steady increase during the first five months, fell to the lowest point of the year in August and September, afterward increasing until in December they were 2 per cent. higher than in January. House-furnishing goods were 9 per cent., and lumber and building materials 7 per cent., higher in December than in January. In what is called the miscellaneous group, which includes cottonseed-meal and oil, lubricating - oil, malt, news - print and wrapping-paper, rubber, plug, and smoking tobacco, whisky, and wood - pulp, prices were 27 per cent. higher in December than in January. Of 342 articles the prices in 1915 and 1916 showed 318 in-



Confining this subject of prices to our own country, later and fuller data are to be had. The wholesale prices for articles of food from 1907 to and including 1916, and covering 342 important commodities, have been given in Bulletin 226, just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, this being the latest of a series of Bulletins published annually since 1902. The Bulletin is of especial interest as showing changes in wholesale prices during the second year of the war, while the United States was still neutral. Prices in 1917, after the United States entered the war, are not contained in the Bulletin, but may be found in a *Monthly Review*, also published by the Bureau. The issue for February, 1918, gives figures for each month in 1917, and will be referred to later in this article.

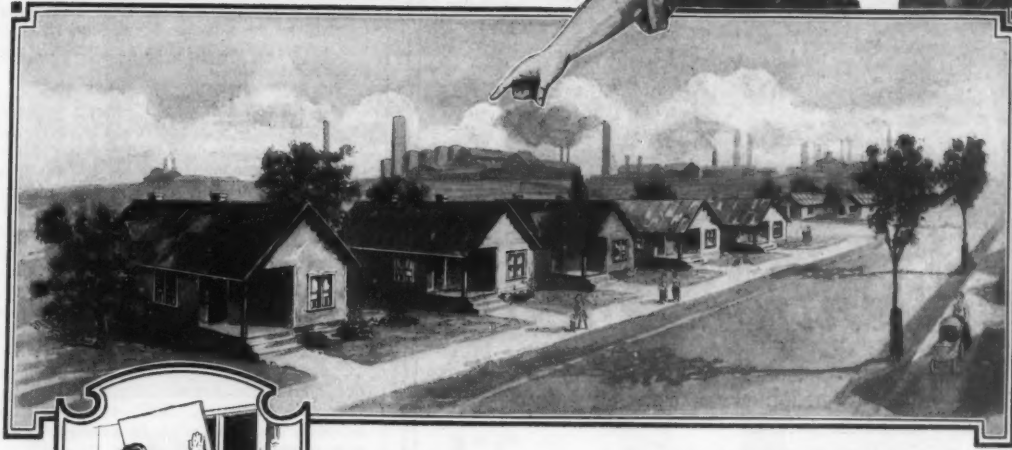
In an abstract of certain features of the Bulletin, a writer in the *New York Evening Post* noted that the upward movement in wholesale prices which began in the latter part of 1915 continued without interruption through the whole year 1916, and became most pronounced in the closing months of that year. In December the index-number for all articles studied stood at 118 as compared with 89 in January. This indicates an average increase in wholesale prices of nearly 33 per cent. The increase over the level of prices in December 1914, was still greater—more than 49 per cent.

increases in the latter year, 13 decreases, and no changes in 11. Following is a table for the years 1907 to 1916, the prices in 1916 being all placed at 100 and those for other years at prices in relation to that standard.

Article	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Sirloin steak...	66	68	71	75	78	85	93	95	94	100
Round stk...	62	65	67	71	72	81	91	96	94	100
Rib roast...	71	73	76	79	79	87	93	96	94	100
Chuck roast...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	95	100	100
Boiling beef...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	95	100	100
Pork chops...	69	70	76	85	79	84	92	97	89	100
Bacon...	70	72	78	89	86	85	94	96	94	100
Ham...	69	71	75	84	82	83	92	93	89	100
Lard...	73	73	81	94	89	84	90	89	84	100
Hens...	74	73	80	85	82	84	90	92	85	100
Salmon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	100	100
Eggs, fresh...	77	79	85	90	86	91	92	94	91	100
Butter...	83	83	88	91	85	95	97	92	91	100
Milk...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	100	100
Cheese...	85	88	89	93	94	95	98	98	97	100
Bread...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	96	100
Flour...	71	75	81	89	76	78	74	77	93	100
Corn-meal...	78	82	83	84	84	90	89	93	96	100
Rice...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Potatoes...	63	72	73	65	84	85	65	70	57	100
Onions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	100	100
Beans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	100	100
Prunes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	100	100
Raisins...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	100	100
Sugar...	72	74	73	75	76	79	68	74	82	100
Coffee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Tea...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
All articles combined...	72	74	78	82	81	86	88	90	89	100

From this table it appears that prices in 1916 were more than 12 per cent. higher than in 1915—a much greater increase than in any other year shown. Food-prices have risen each year since 1907 except in 1911 and 1915. In 1916 they were more than 39 per cent. higher than

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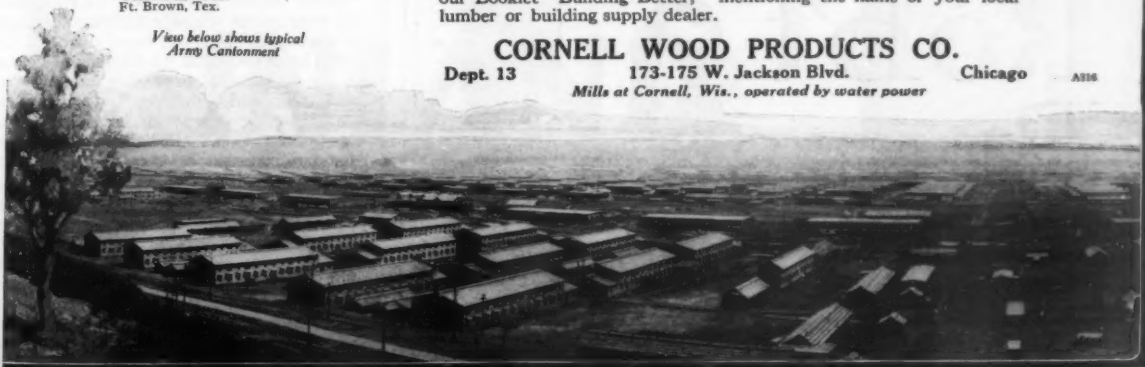
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in 1907. Every article reported for the period increased in price each year almost without exception, save in 1911 and 1915. Milk showed the smallest increase for the period, 18 per cent., while round steak showed the greatest, 61 per cent. Only two articles, potatoes and sugar, in any year dropt below the prices of 1907. In 1915, 14 of the 27 foodstuffs carried fell in price when compared with the prices in 1914. Prunes were cheaper in 1916 than in 1915; rice, coffee, and tea remained the same in price; all the other 23 articles carried made advances ranging from 2 per cent. for canned salmon to 75 per cent. for potatoes.

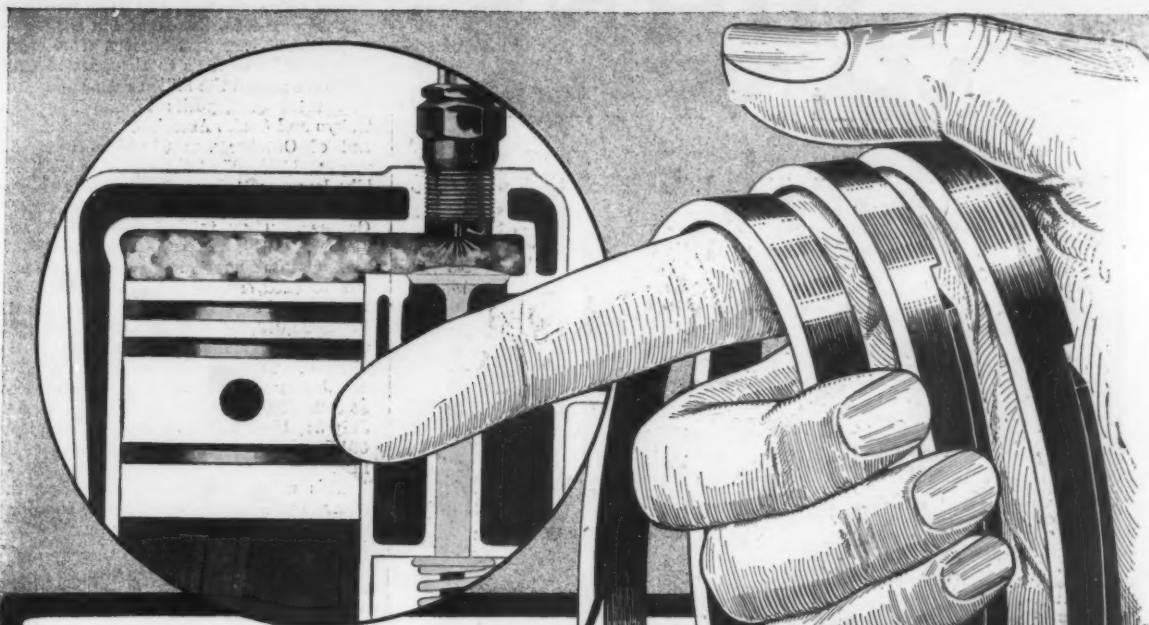
Turning now to prices for 1917, as disclosed in *The Monthly Review*, it appears, says the writer in the *New York Evening Post*, that "pronounced increases took place during the first eight months, the advance from March to May being particularly noticeable among farm products and articles used for food." From June to August there were declines in food, fuel, and lighting. Considered in the aggregate, September prices were below those of the preceding three months, but from October to November most commodities "increased sharply in price," but there were declines in metals and metal-products and in drugs and chemicals. Comparing December with January, 1917, there was an advance of 39 per cent. in average wholesale prices of farm-products, 23 per cent. in food, 28 per cent. in cloths and clothing, 27 per cent. in lumber and building materials, 60 per cent. in drugs and chemicals, 37 per cent. in house-furnishing goods, and 20 per cent. in miscellaneous articles. At the same time there was a decrease of 10 per cent. for fuel and lighting, and 5 per cent. for metals and metal products. For all commodities there was an increase of 21 per cent. in December as compared with January. Average wholesale prices for 1917 were 75 per cent. higher than for 1913, the year before the war began.

It is to be noted in conclusion that since the beginning of 1917 the retail prices of most commodities "have fluctuated at a relatively lower level, as compared with prices in 1913, than have wholesale prices," particularly so with bacon, lard, butter, milk, eggs, flour, cornmeal, and potatoes. Comparing prices in December, 1917, with the average for 1913, it was found that only two articles of twenty-eight showed a larger per cent. of increase in the retail than in the wholesale prices. These were dressed poultry and granulated sugar. In most other months of 1917 the retail prices of these articles were relatively lower than wholesale prices.

WAR-TIME PROSPERITY IN JAPAN

From Japan reports are current that the restrictions recently tightened around international commerce everywhere in the world have produced "a slight contraction of the remarkable expansion of Japanese production and commerce." Cotton-mills are curtailing operations, and there are signs of reaction. Official statistics show that the high peak was reached in September, when Japanese exports were \$78,060,956 and imports \$51,108,616. These were the highest totals ever recorded in both movements of trade. October exports were \$73,623,095, this October being the first in five years in which the total of exports had not grown larger than the month before.

All the same, Japan still remains, says a writer in *The Americas*, "at an industrial.



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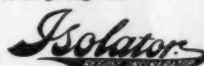
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commercial, and financial level far above that of before the war, and while reactions may be expected, the expansion is permanent, and further development of industry is planned." Japan's total trade for 1917 will have passed the billion-dollar measure. The total of deposits reported by the Tokyo and Osaka Associated Banks at the end of October was \$1,005,149,681. It was \$336,209,905 at the end of July, 1914. The loans and discounts of these banking groups totaled \$835,295,645 at the end of October. They totaled \$405,064,746 on July 31, 1914. Deposits in the Postal Savings-Bank have grown from \$100,843,862 to \$202,789,457. The note issues of the Bank of Japan grew from \$165,517,698 to \$334,013,894. The Bank's specie reserve grew from \$108,251,710 to \$310,584,950. The amount of bills cleared in all Japanese clearing-houses aggregated \$5,362,626,071 in the year that ended July 31, 1914. They aggregated \$15,046,601,002 in the year that ended October 31 last.

This writer goes on to show that the average price of a selected list of securities on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was \$48.9875 in October, comparing with \$23.9825 in July, 1914. A group of industrials that averaged \$66.62 a share in October, 1916, were at an average of \$57.41 in October, 1917. On a basis of 100 for October, 1900, a standard list of commodities (rice, wheat, salt, food-oil, indigo, tea, silk, cotton, coal, copper, sugar, oil-cake, leather, and petroleum) averaged 125.75 in July, 1914, and 216.93 last October, having been 157.54 in October, 1916. The prices of wheat and coal doubled in the year.

In the ten months' trade of 1917 up to October, Japan "increased very notably" her exports of cottons, copper, sugar, and coal, as well as of her premier export, silk. And she doubled her imports of iron and steel partly finished products, and machinery, with moderate increase in the valuations of cotton, wool, and oil-cake. The United States, Japan's best customer, took \$195,836,939 worth of goods in ten months of 1917, against \$134,732,484 in the same period of 1916. China, the next best customer, took \$127,232,336 worth, against \$77,553,229. Asiatic exports totaled \$284,137,622, against \$201,421,181, with heavy increases everywhere excepting in the Asiatic Russia exports, which fell \$14,000,000. England bought \$80,321,872, against \$40,376,778; France \$37,217,649, against \$23,548,161; and Italy \$7,048,374, against \$1,101,565. Australia and Hawaii decreased their Japanese buyings a little. South America bought \$2,890,325, against \$1,244,146. In the other direction, Japan bought \$137,640,051 from us as against \$80,225,047; \$6,146,334 from South America as against \$2,870,429; \$182,795,575 from Asia as against \$155,284,054. European purchases were generally cut down, but there were increases from France, Switzerland, Holland, and Spain.

MAGNESITE AS AN IMPORTANT WAR-MATERIAL

Magnesite has come to the front so much as a war-mineral that it is now employed successfully as a cement constituent in making gun emplacements. Here is further evidence of the extent to which a shortage in the supply of certain minerals needed in war has stimulated new industries and developments. Until 1915 the United States produced only about 10,000 tons of magnesite annually, altho it used 300,000 tons. The domestic supply



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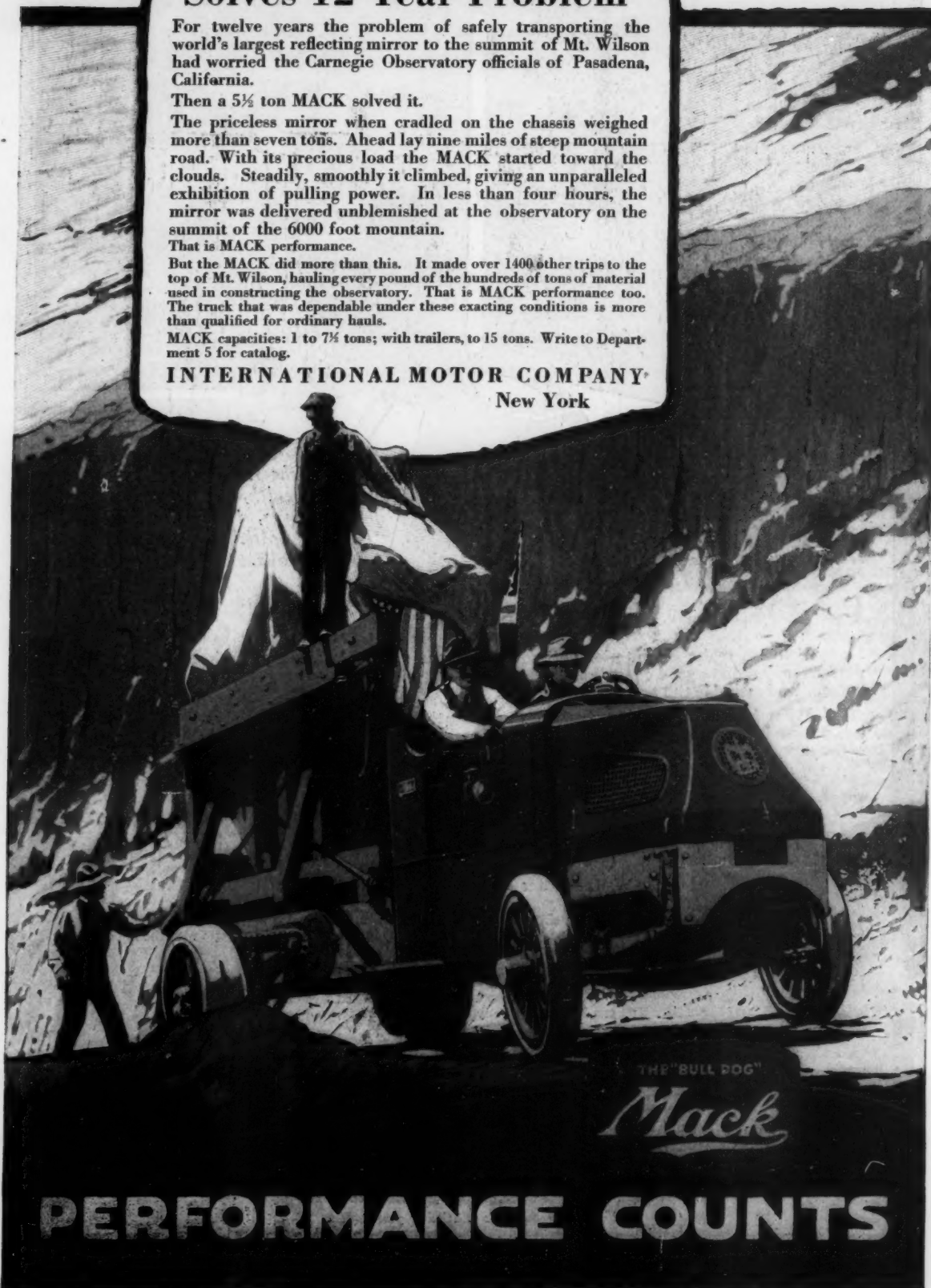
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came from California and the imported material from Austria, Hungary, and Greece. In 1916, however, the production in California jumped to 150,000 tons, but the imports, the calcined material being computed as crude rock, fell to 93,000 tons. The supply, therefore, fell short of the demand and manufacturers of open-hearth steel had difficulty in getting enough magnesite brick to line their furnaces, while companies that made magnesite flooring ran short of raw material. In view of this condition and the decrease in imports, domestic production was greatly stimulated. A Washington letter in *The Wall Street Journal* gives further information on this subject:

"The production of magnesite in California in 1917 exceeded that of all former years, being estimated at 215,000 tons. This quantity and the magnesite produced in the recently discovered field in Stevens County, Wash., estimated by R. W. Stone, of the United States Geological Survey, at close to 100,000 tons, made an output of about 315,000 tons in 1917, or 15,000 tons more than the normal domestic demand. In view of the great increase in production made in California and of the fact that some of the large properties in Washington were only partly developed at the close of 1917, it is believed that the domestic industry hereafter will be able not only to supply the home demand but may be able to produce a surplus for the Allies.

"California magnesite is mined by open cuts or underground from veins. The larger deposits are connected with railroad by spur tracks or automobile road. Production can be increased considerably by operating property now in litigation and by further development of some of the newer mines. The huge deposits of magnesite recently discovered in Stevens County, Wash., are only a few miles from a railroad, with a down-grade haul for the load, and are so situated that they can be easily quarried. The Washington magnesite occurs in beds like limestone, in thick lenses up to a quarter of a mile long, exposed on hillsides or ridge-tops where large quarries can be opened. Production in this field began with an output of 715 tons of crude magnesite in December, 1916. By the spring of 1917 four firms were in the field, and in August the daily shipments averaged 500 tons. The output of Washington crude magnesite in 1917 was between 95,000 and 100,000 tons. Nearly 65,000 tons of this quantity was shipped crude; the remainder was burned by three producers in kilns at four places, three at the quarries, and one on the railroad at Chewelah, the four making over 15,000 tons of calcined magnesite. Only one company continued production throughout the year; one stopped in August after making a small output and another began operations in that month. Now that the quarries are opened and the transportation facilities from the quarries are being improved it will be possible to produce a much larger quantity in 1918.

"Magnesite is used not only for making refractory brick and composition flooring, but in fire-resistant paint, in the sulfite process of wood-pulp, paper manufacture, as a heat-insulator or covering for steam-pipes and boilers, in magnesia cement, and for other purposes. Magnesia cement is used for making the decks of ships, the floors of hospitals, and the floors of railroad-cars as well as for floors of larger areas. It has been employed successfully in the European War for making gun emplacements, its advantage for this use being that it sets quickly and has some resilience."

GERMAN RAILWAYS IN WAR-TIMES

An attempt was recently made by a writer in the *London Times* to show what have been the effects of the war on German railways. He notes how difficult it

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4x6 feet.....	5.50	5x12 feet.....	12.00
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Managing Director Resident Manager

has been to gage the true position, altho he is convinced that up to about six months ago the roads were able to maintain "a fairly efficient transport service." Gradually, however, with the waning of manpower the service has deteriorated. For a considerable time the railways "kept up a time-table which was very little behind the prewar standard," with the fares unaltered "except for trifling increases." In the war-zone conditions, of necessity, were different; there "the service was reduced long ago, if not suppress entirely."

With the occupation of so much extra territory new burdens have been put upon the German railways, and made immense drain on their resources. The extra territory served has meant in extra mileage to be operated:

Belgium.....	2,700 miles
France.....	929 miles
Poland and Russia.....	5,310 miles
Roumania.....	1,400 miles
Servia.....	750 miles

These figures, which as to Russia refer of course to conditions of many weeks ago, show roughly 11,000 miles of new mileage in German hands, or slightly less than one-half that of the railways of Great Britain. It has been officially stated that over 155,000 German freight-cars are running in occupied zones. Since the beginning of the war the Germans have built 120,000 new cars and 5,000 new engines, "but this supply is not nearly enough for the requirements." The writer says further:

"It will therefore be seen that to keep up the supplies for the armies and the civilian populations over such long distances was no light task. Gradually it became impossible. Public notices were issued asking people not to travel. Still the traffic increased, and the trains became overcrowded and behind time. It was in October last, when the harvests were being transported, that the breaking point was reached. The Minister was no longer able to carry on the traffic without some drastic move. Suddenly, on the 18th of that month, the fares by all fast trains were doubled. On November 1 a new time-table was issued, by which many trains were struck off. The Austrians followed suit on December 1 with a 50 per cent. increase in the fares, making 80 per cent. with the previous one imposed in February. The Hungarians raised their fares from November 15 on a sliding scale from 70 to 120 per cent.

"The immediate effect of all this was to reduce the traffic by about two-thirds. The trains that were then running were reduced in weight, and dining-cars, which had disappeared from the scheme, were again put into working. The Under-Secretary of State, Herr Stieger, speaking on December 14 on the question of the coal shortage, stated that the reduction in travel accounted for a saving of 2,000 tons a day on the Prussian railways. The fares are about equal to those charged in England. Thus, for a journey of 90 miles the third-class fare in England is 11s. 3d.; in Germany it is 10s., in Austria it is 11s., and in Hungary 12s. 8d.

"Roughly, the whole train service has been reduced by about 55 per cent. Taking at random the service from Cologne to Berlin, a distance of 362 miles, the fastest trains in prewar days did the journey in eight and one-half hours to nine hours. There were about fifteen in each direction. There are now only nine trains for civilians and four 'leave' trains for the military only. They do the journey in 11 hours.

"There are numerous 'leave' trains all over the country, which are run daily for military purposes, to convey the troops between the Eastern or Western fronts and their homes. Thus, there is a regular service from and to Vilna, Riga, and other Russian stations, right up to Berlin. On the Western front there are 15 trains a

day for the troops on leave, besides four ordinary fast trains on the main line between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. From Metz during the day there are eleven 'leave' trains and eight for civilians for all parts of Germany. Some of these trains are not always run when 'leave' is stopped.

"The time-tables in Belgium and in the occupied territory of France present a sorry picture. Except for the military trains there are but few ordinary trains, and these are stopping trains. The journey from Ostend to Brussels takes about five hours instead of one hour and three-quarters, as in peace time. Moreover, all sorts of restrictions are in force, and no journey can be made without a permit from the military authorities."

The London Times writer had available data that was several months, and perhaps a year, old. It is now understood that in 1917 the Prussian railways had a deficit of a billion marks, and were in such a state of deterioration that they were becoming unequal to the demands made upon them by the war. For 1918 it has been estimated that the Prussian railway deficit will reach two billion marks, so that they "will have to take a few dozens of millions of marks from the state," according to a statement by the Prussian Minister of Finances.

HOW UNITED STATES BONDS FLUCTUATED AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR

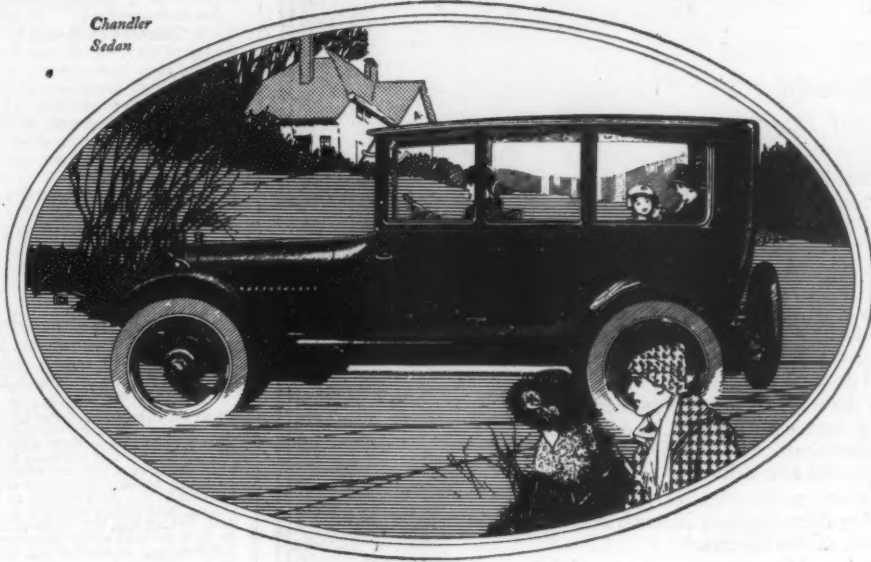
Some interesting data as to changes in quotations for United States Government bonds in the last year of the Civil War and later years are presented in *The Wall Street Journal*. In the latter part of 1864 these bonds all sold at high quotations for the year, "evidently discounting peace." The 5 per cent. bonds reached 110 in December, but in June of the following year, after cessation of hostilities, receded to 102½. Bankers are said now to believe, "in view of the prosperous condition of the country and its strong financial position among nations," that after the present war our government bonds "will have a sharp advance and sell considerably above par as they did before the present war." Following is a table presented to show price fluctuations in January and July, in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868:

	1864	January	July
6s of 1881, coupon.....	104	-107	102-106½
5-20s, coupon.....	101½-104½		101½-109
10-40s, coupon.....			
7 3-10s, A. & O.....	106½-107½		102½-107½
1-year certificates.....	97½-98½		93-96½
	1865		
6s of 1881, coupon.....	109½-112½		109½-108½
5-20s, coupon.....	106½-110		103½-106
5-20s, new coupon.....	106½-110		103½-105½
10-40s, coupon.....	100½-102½		76½-98
7 3-10 notes, 1st.....	114	-117	97½-100
1-year certificates.....	96½-98		97½-99½
	1866		
6s of 1881, coupon.....	103½-104½		106½-110
5-20s of 1862.....	102½-105		104½-108½
5-20s of 1864.....	101½-102½		103½-106
5-20s of 1865.....	101½-102½		103½-106½
10-40s.....	92½-93½		97½-99
7 3-10 notes, 1st.....	98½-99½		103-104½
7 3-10 notes, 2d.....	97½-98½		103-104½
7 3-10 notes, 3d.....	97½-99		103-104½
	1867		
6s of 1881, coup.....	106½-108½		109-110½
5-20s of '62, coup.....	106½-108		110½-112½
5-20s of '64, coup.....	103½-106		107½-109½
5-20s of '65, c. M. & N.....	108-109½		107½-109½
5-20s of '65, c. J. & J.....	103½-104½		106½-108½
5-20s of '67, coup.....			107-108½
10-40s, coupon.....	99½-100		100½-102½
	1868		
6s of 1881, coup.....	108½-112		112½-115½
5-20s, 1862, coup.....	107½-111½		112½-114½
10-40s, coupon.....	101½-104½		106½-108½
5-20s, 1864, coup.....	103½-109½		110-111½
5-20s, 1865, M. & N.....	106-110½		108½-112½
5-20s, 1865, J. & J.....	104½-108½		108-109½
5-20s, 1867, coup.....	104½-108½		108½-109½
5-20s, 1868, coup.....			108½-109½

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. H." Edgewater, N. J.—The poem to which you refer is by Robert Southey, and is entitled "The Inchcape Rock." Of this rock Stoddard, in his "Remarks on Scotland," says: "By east the Isle of May, twelve miles from all lands in the German seas, lies a great hidden rock, called Inchcape, very dangerous for navigators, because it is overflowed everie tide. It is reported in old times, upon the said rock there was a bell, fixed upon a tree or timber, which rang continually, being moved by the sea, giving notice to the saylers of the danger. This bell or clocke was put there and maintained by the Abbot of Aberbrothok, and being taken down by a sea-pirate, a year thereafter he perished upon the same rock, with shippe and goodes, in the righteous judgment of God."

"N. D.," New York.—Byron wrote the lines you ask for. They occur in his "Doge of Venice," and are put into the mouth of Marino Faliero, who was Doge in the year 1355 and was condemned for conspiracy. They form a part of his summons to his associates and run as follows:

"You are met
To overthrow this monster of a state,
This mockery of a government, this specter,
Which must be exorcised with blood—and then
We will renew the times of truth and justice,
Condensing in a fair free commonwealth
Not rash equality but equal rights.
Portion'd like the columns to the temple
Giving and taking strength reciprocal,
And making firm the whole with grace and beauty
So that no part could be removed without
Infringement of the general symmetry.
In operating this great change, I claim
To be one of you—if you trust in me;
If not, strike home—my life is compromised,
And I would rather fall by freemen's hands
Than live another day to act the tyrant
As delegate of tyrants."

"R. L. R.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Please advise me whether there is any rule governing the spelling of the present and past participles of verbs terminating with *i*. For instance, should not *cancel* become *cancelling* and *canceled*, instead of *cancelling* and *cancelled*?"

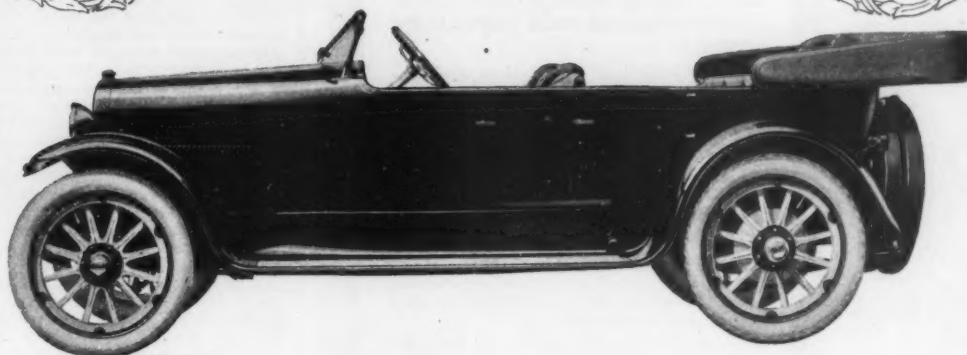
The rule is for verbs with the accent on the last syllable to double the final consonant, as, "remit," "remitted"; others do not, as "benefit," "benefited"; but some have alternative forms, as, "cancel," "canceled," "cancelled."

"J. R. C.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Does the German word *Kultur* claim relationship with the English word *culture*? If so, does it mean the culture of the mind and manners, or the culture of corn?"

Prof. G. J. Adler, editor of "A Dictionary of the German and English Languages," compiled from the works of Hilpert, Flügel, Grieb, and Heyse in 1848, defined the word *Kultur*, which he spelled with a *c*; *Cultur* (page 127, column 1) as "Culture, cultivation, civilization." Prof. Emanuel Schmidt and Dr. G. Tanger, editors of the Flügel-Schmidt-Tanger Dictionary of the English and German Languages, 4th edition, 1900, defined the word *Kultur* as "Civilization, culture, cultivation." From this one might imagine that the English word *culture* and the German word *Kultur* are synonymous, but during the half a century that has passed, *Kultur* has acquired an entirely different significance. In English *culture* connotes: (1) The cultivation of the soil. (2) The training, development, or strengthening of the powers, mental or physical, or the condition thus produced which brings about the improvement or refinement of the mind, morals, or tastes. To this end, it means enlightenment or civilization. It is an attribute of the individual and becomes of national importance only through the individual being applauded by his fellow citizens who share in the culture that they admire.

The aim of culture is to enlighten individuals and to familiarize them with that which was best in the past as well as to bring them to the realization of that which is best in the present. Thus, the open-mindedness and imagination that *culture* implies may be considered as diametrically opposed to *Kultur*, which in a general sense connotes "the organized efficiency of a nation in the

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broadest sense, that is, its successful administration in civil, military, industrial, commercial, and financial life." Incidentally only it embraces scholarship, letters, and art.

From the strictly German point of view, *Kultur* is "the subordination of the individual into the mold of national consciousness." The spirit of discipline is the spirit that has been cultivated in Germany for more than half a century. By discipline the individual gives faithful service to the nation. He subordinates himself to the aims and aspirations of the whole state, thus producing the spirit that devotes itself to the national ideal which recent events have shown to be the glorification of the military caste. *Kultur* is an attribute which the Spartans and the Macedonians possess in large degree. Generally they defeated the Athenians, who merely reflected a culture of a very high grade. *Kultur* dominated the Romans and subdued the Greeks. At the beginning of the Great War, Germany unquestionably had ample *Kultur*, and as the war progressed Germany soon showed that she had singularly little culture. Speaking on the subject, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, recently said: "With the thoroughness of purpose and scientific determination that characterize her, Germany has sought world-wide predominance by setting boldly and consistently before herself those materialistic aims which for too long have deluded and misled our English people. She desires her place in the sun, and as might was only too often right in the industrial struggles within the limits of our own people—false principles which, happily, to an increasing extent are now being discarded among us—she claims that might is right in the world-dominance for which she is now struggling to her doom."

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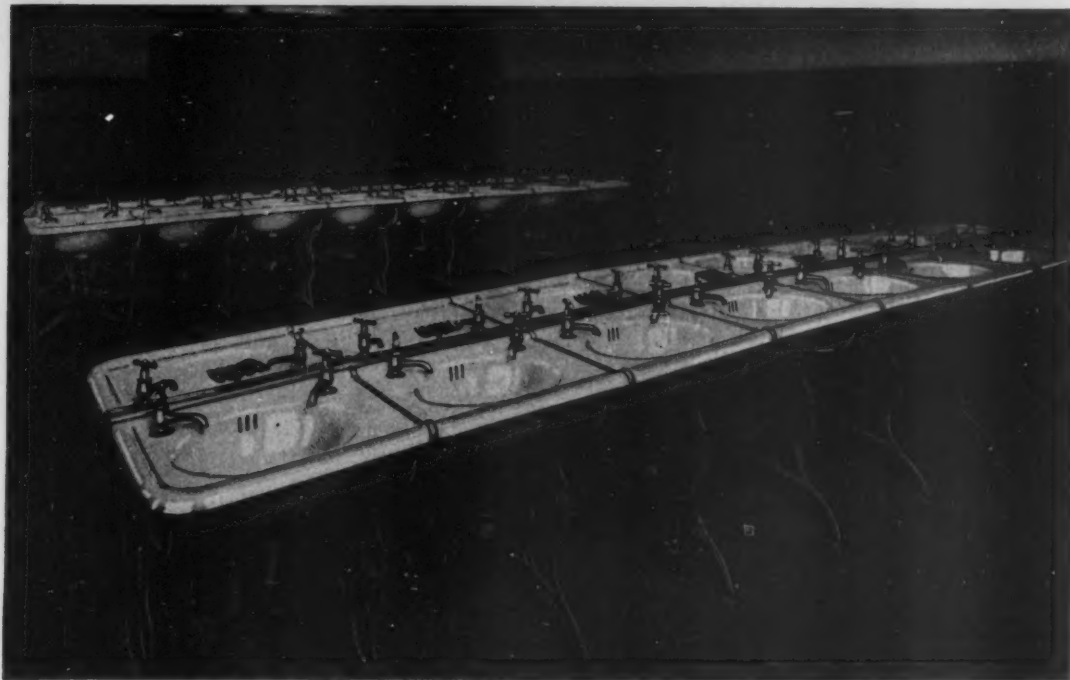
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